o be considered to-morrow (Thursday) that the local directors, Mr. Smithwick arsh, left this city on Tuesday, to be ccasion and take part in the deliberations. erator.

An accident, which was very nearly ter- y, occurred on Tuesday morning. A travelling from Douglas to Cork, on p of the Southern-road, the horse, a very became restive, and broke away from the shafts with him, and proceeded at a the Southern-road. On arriving nearly uth Infirmary, he suddenly plunged on d came in contact with a little girl about , daughter of Mr. Thomas Peebles. The ick at her, knocked her down, and tram- . Assistance was quickly rendered from by Dr. Gregg and the house surgeon, he accident from the window of that in- examination it was found that no dan- was sustained, and the little girl is now rably.—*Cork Constitution.*

he Rev. W. Doherty.—We regret to h of the Rev. William Doherty, incum- ullion Grange, aged 66 years. He had several months, and though apparently rather suddenly called away on Mon- stant. He was a man of very extensive ormation, great personal piety, and de- ed to his Church, of which he was a ented minister.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

Junction Railway.—The *Waterford* s that the opposition to the Kilkenny as been withdrawn. If this statement be s we have reason to believe it is, the in- the utmost importance to this locality, sh, the mail officer on board the Hunga- able Island, was a second-class clerk in the artment in the General Post-office. He o superintended the floating post-offices rian, New York, and Canadian packet merly belonged to the mail packet-office He has left a widow and family.

Derry.—By the lamented death of the Lindesay, Rector of Upper Cumber, an spected clergyman, another benefice has . In the course of a week two of the livings in the diocese have thus fallen f the Bishop of Derry. The nett annual rish of Clondeigh, in 1836, was, according obtained by the Commissioners of Ec- quiry, £1,046 14s. 10d; and of Upper 97 12s 2d. It is to be hoped that merito- rienced clergymen will be preferred to

of Troops.—At five o'clock yesterday -six men of the Lanark Militia, com- e officer, left Dublin by the Dublin and lway, *en route* for Newry.

own Coursing Meeting.—At the meet- hnstown Coursing Club, to come off on Wednesday, the 20th and 21st instant, coursing is to be over the preserves of on. J. W. Fitzpatrick, in the Queen's second day's coursing to be over preserves ar Johnstown.

nt of Duty Paid at the Belfast Cus- for the week ending March 3, was l., against £6,088 16s. 1d. the previous 927 6s. 8d. same time last year.—*Belfast rnal.*

market was very quiet during the week. on Friday 22,875 packages were offered, ed the chair, of which 4,766 sold, nearly serve, at ½d. decline on good and middling l.

of the Royal Mail Steamship Cir- Circassian, having been prevented by arriving here from Liverpool in due time did not leave until Monday evening at when she had her full complement of d a considerable cargo, also the mails and *Galway Vindicator.*

issions Aid Society.—The annual meet- sgow Auxiliary to this society was held ants' Hall, Glasgow, on Tuesday—John sq., of Park, in the chair. The report was ing character, and mentioned that the ibuted last year in Glasgow was no more 230. Altogether, there are in the Turkish nder the care of the American Board of stations and out-stations, 63 ordained from America, with 67 female mission- tive preachers, with 178 assistants. There hes. There are 161 free schools, and 7 aries. They have a printing press for ous languages. There are labourers who with marked success at Smyrna, Thyatira, cient Bithynia, at the foot of Olympus in zond in Pontus; also, the well-known Pisidia, and Tarsus, the birthplace of the l. The ancient Sidon in Syria is a station, a, at the roots of Mount Lebanon; Da- Nazareth also, and Cana, a village of Asher, go far eastward you have Mosul, in the ood of ancient Nineveh, and forthwith find ancient Assyria, among the Nestorians, descended from the dispersed of Israel. in support of the society were afterwards dopted.—*Glasgow Herald.*

Terrace at Edinburgh.—Ramsey-terrace, cted by the late Lord Murray on a spur of ll, Edinburgh, overhanging Princess-street given way owing to defective foundation, a mass of ruins. The work had been com- the exception of the placing of the which Mr. Steell had been commis- en about three weeks ago several rents appear in the masonry. These grew orse, and at last the mass of earth which the space between the natural slope of the retaining wall, becoming charged with mois- l outwards the foundations of the wall, which fortunately, been carried down to the natural xtensive landslip, in consequence, took place y night, the masonry falling, distorted and n the face of the lapsed embankment. The erection of the terrace to the late public- prietor is said to have been about £5,000

tion of the Postmaster of Manchester.— bled to state that R. P. Willock, Esq., who he office of postmaster of Manchester for ars, has tendered his resignation; but we re that any successor has been appointed. *r Guardian.*

osal to allow Irish Peers to usurp the seats Irish Commoners has created the strongest iscontent amongst Irish members. Mr. Ma- iven notice of a motion to oppose it, and orted by all parties of Irishmen in the House. of his assault on this provision has stimu- ity, and already a requisition is in course of alling on the Government to withdraw the

and Cambridge Billiard Match.—We early all the necessary preliminaries for this now been made. The games to be played atch of 700 up, and a single match of the same oints, and they will most likely be played on ive evenings during the last week in the th. A room at St. Martin's Hall, capable 0 persons, has been taken for the occasion, new table will be fitted up by Messrs. nd Watts. Admission will be by tickets, equally distributed among the members of iversities. At present the Cantabs are avourites.—*Oxford Chronicle.*

BIRTHS.

h 6, at Balham-hill, the wife of B. Bateman, Esq., of

6, at Herne-hill, Surrey, the wife of Richard Blytter,

5th, at Broome Rectory, Worcestershire, the wife of h G. Bourne, of a son.

ary 19, at Mecan Meer, Punjaub, the wife of G. C. L.R.C.S.I., Assistant-Surgeon her Majesty's Ben- llery, of a daughter.

the wife of the Rev. George J. Coner, M.A., curate Master of the Grammar School, Daventry, of a son.

t 20, Canonbury-place, the wife of Mr. Thomas Row- daughter.

MARRIAGES.

—March 3, at Norwood Church, George William No. 8, Montague-street, Russell-square, and St. to Amelia Ann, second daughter of George Smith, ood, Surrey.

lei—March 6, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, the Rev. S. R. Cattley, Incumbent of St. John's, ward Francis Clarke, Esq., R.N., son of the late e, C.B., Scots Greys, to Julia Courtenay, only e late H. C. Daniel, Esq., 7th Dragoon Guards.

elin—February 21st, at Erith, in Kent, by the Ven. mith, and assisted by the Rev. J. Farley, William ly son of the late George Frederick Martin, Esq., of Norfolk, to Cicely Clarissa, third and youngest ptain F. W. Stehelin, late H.M.'s 13th Light In- , and granddaughter of Lieut.-General Stehelin.

DEATHS.

uary 29, at Reading, Berkshire, Eleanor, daughter I. Armstrong, aged five weeks.

ary 28, at Beauchamp House, Leamington, Char- ly daughter of the late Major Chudleigh, of Kin- ork, aged 60 years, most deeply regretted.

at Burlington-road, Mary, relict of the late Robert his city.

t Leinster-square, Rathmines, after a lingering aria, the beloved daughter of the late Mr. B. F. ity.

Harrington-street, Mrs. Robert Lee, after a pro-

at Beauchamp, county Dublin, Sir L. Stamer, Bart.,

t Salem-place, Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler, relict of Cap- r, of Rosefield, county of Monaghan.

riptions to "THE IRISH TIMES," her Morning or Evening Edition:—

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lished at the Office of THE IRISH TIMES, R ABBEY-STREET, Parish of St. Thomas, blin, for the Proprietor, by Robert Gray , March 9th, 1860.

The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. I. No. 265 SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED.........£2 12 0 / UN-STAMPED.....1 6 0} DUBLIN, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Mr. HARRIS, in conjunction with Mr. WILLBERT BEALE, has the honour to announce a short series of ITALIAN OPERAS, Supported by the following eminent artistes:—

Mdlle. Piccolomini
Madame Borchardt
Madame Gramaglia
and
Madame Rudersdorff.
Signor Belart,
Signor Mercuriali,
and
Signor Altavilla.
Signor Aldighieri,
Signor Castelli,
Signor Allara
and
Mr. Patey.
(Primo Basso del Teatro Reggio Torino.)
Prompter,
Signor Fontana.
Regisseur,
Signor Grua.
Conductor,
Signor Arditi.
Leader,
Mr. Levey.

On This (Saturday) Evening, March 10th,
LUCREZIA BORGIA.

Lucrezia Borgia,	Mdme. Rudersdorff.
Gennaro,	Signor Altavilla.
Duca,	Mr. Patey.
Orsini,	Madame Borchardt.
Vitellozza,	Signor Allara.
Gobetta,	Signor Castelli.
Rustighello,	Signor Mercuriali.

And (First time in Dublin) a Farsa Musicale by Paisiello, entitled
LA SERVA PADRONA.

Serpina,	Mdlle. Piccolomini.
Oberto,	Signor Castelli.
Berta,	Madame Gramaglia.
Vespone,	Signor Cedroli.

To conclude with
A Valse Brillant, "Il Bacio,"
(Sung by Mdlle. Piccolomini, and composed by Signor Arditi.)

Private Boxes, 5 Guineas—4 Guineas—3 Guineas; Dress Circle, 8s.; Second Circle, 5s.; Pit, 3s.; Lower Gallery, 2s.; Upper Gallery, 1s.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
On This (SATURDAY) EVENING, MARCH 10th, 1860,
The performances will commence with the Celebrated Drama of the
CASTLE SPECTRE.

Earl Osmond,	Mr. T. C. King.
Earl Percy,	Mr. H. Irving.
Motley,	Mr. W. Ellerton
Angela,	Miss Wyatt.

New Ballet Divertissement by Miss Merriton and the Corps de Ballet.
To be Followed by the Laughable Farce of the

James,	Mr. W Ellerton

To conclude with, the celebrated Drama, founded on Dickens' celebrated Novel, entitled
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY.

Nicholas Nickleby,	Mr. H. Irving.
John Browdie,	Mr. H. Webb.

*** Notice.—The Queen's Theatre is Re-Opened for an After-Season of Six Weeks. Nights of Performance:—Every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Boxes, 2s.; Pit 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper ditto, 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.

Children under Twelve Half-price to Boxes and Pit.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
Mr. HARRIS, in conjunction with Mr. WILBERT BEALE, has the honour to announce
A GRAND EVENING CONCERT,
On FRIDAY NEXT, MARCH 16th,
Supported by the following Artistes.—
Mdlle PICCOLOMINI,
Madame RUDERSDORFF,
Madame BORCHARDT,
Madame GRAMAGLIA,
Signor BELART,
Signor ALTAVILLA,
Mr. PATEY,
Signor CASTELLI,
Signor MERCURIALI,
Signor ALLARA,
and
Signor ALDIGHIERI.
Conductor—Signor ARDITI.

Doors open at Seven o'clock, to commence at Eight o'clock.
Reserved Seats, 5s.; Gallery, 3s.; Promenade, 1s. 9d.
Entrance to Reserved Seats, under the Clock; to the Promenade, Cavendish-row.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!
CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.
(Entrance under the Clock.)
KRATKY BASCHIK,
THE GREAT HUNGARIAN WIZARD AND MUSICIAN,
Begs to announce that, by particular desire, he has Re-opened his "Temple of Music and Legerdemain," and will give his Soirees of Natural and Physical Magic, or, Two Hours of Illusions, every Evening, without apparatus or foreign aid; also his Grand Concerts on the "Cor Meiodicon" (or four horns in one), and the "Muno Harmonica." Marvels New, Inexplicable, and Astounding, will be presented each Evening.

An entire change of Programme each Performance.

Grand Fashionable Morning Performances on This Day, (SATURDAY), and TUESDAY at Two o'clock, brilliantly lit with Gas.

Numbered Reserved Seats, 3s.; Reserved, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.; Back, 6d.; Children under 12 Half-price.

Doors open at Half-past Seven. To commence at Eight o'clock.

Tickets may be had and seats secured at Mr. Bussell's, 7, Westmoreland-street.

IMMENSE SUCCESS!
CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES—
LONG ROOM, ROTUNDO—
Entrance, Cavendish-row.

In consequence of the success attending the representations of Hamilton's Magnificent Continental Diorama of Italy, France, Austria, Prussia, Switzerland and the Rhine, and the increasing interest evinced by the public to witness this truly wonderful and authentic work of art, it having been visited during its exhibition in this city by several gentlemen who have long resided on the Continent, and who expressed their approbation of its extreme fidelity, the proprietors beg to announce that it will remain open till further notice. Splendid view of Rome, St. Peter's, the Vatican, &c.

At a quarter past Eight o'clock
Every Evening.
Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Two o'clock.
Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Second Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Bussell, Music Saloon, 7, Westmoreland-street.

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GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
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Physician and Surgeon twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—8 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day (Sundays, 8 till 11).

Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.

Rates—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

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Distribution of Prizes on the 1st of June.
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ONE HUNDRED POUNDS.
Shares, ONE SHILLING.

To be had at all Printsellers and Stationers, from the Agents, and from Members of the Committee.

(By order)
M. ANGELO HAYES, Secretary,
4, Salem-place.

On receipt of 13 postage stamps, a Ticket will be forwarded by the Secretary.

All letters of inquiry must enclose a stamp.

DUBLIN PROVIDENCE HOME.
37, CHARLEMONT-STREET.
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Patrons—Earl of Lanesborough, Earl of Enniskillen, the Lord Bishop of Meath, the Lord Bishop of Kilmore.

Patronesses—The Countess of Eglinton, the Countess of Lanesborough, the Countess of Erne, the Lady Cremorne, the Lady Ashtown, the Lady Catherine Saunderson, the Lady C. Crichton, the Lady Mary King.

Since the year 1838 the Home has afforded shelter to 4,000 Young Women of good character, from all parts of Ireland. Without any endowment, trusting solely to Christian benevolence, it has been blessed of God to this day. It has taken those 4,000 helpless ones out of want and temptation! It has instructed them carefully and usefully while inmates in the Institution! It has taught them Scripturally to look up to the true Saviour! And it has placed them in Protestant families to earn honest bread.

The Committee feel confident that the Christian public only require to be made aware of the above facts to ensure a hearty support to an Institution which God has so graciously blessed in its efforts to do all that humanly can be done to counteract the deadly and insidious appeal that Vice ever makes at the door of Necessity. Poverty and Demoralisation are twin brothers.

Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be most thankfully received, by the Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D., and Mrs. Queale, Honorary Secretaries; by any member of the Committee, by any Clergyman of the Established Church in Dublin; and by the Matron, at the Institution, 37, Charlemont-street, of whom also Collecting Cards (kindly provided by Lord Erne) may be obtained.

Collector—Mr. Wm Burrowes, 4, Lennox-place, Portobello.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN MILITARY SCHOOL,
PHOENIX PARK, 9th March, 1860.

Sealed Proposals will be received, addressed to "The Commandant," on or before the 25th instant, for the supply of the following Articles of Provisions, for the use of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Boys of the Institution, from 1st May to the 31st October, 1860; to be delivered at the Institution, free of expense, in such quantities and at such periods as may be agreed upon, viz.:—

Ox Beef, Wether Mutton, and the best Beef Suet, per lb.

Bread, of the purest quality (called Bakers' Seconds), per 4lb loaf.

Pure Sweet Milk, per Imperial Gallon.

Also, 450 Tons (more or less) of the best Orrel Wigan Coal, to be delivered free of expense, including trimming; and the following Articles of Clothing, viz.:—About 2,000 Yards of Woollen Cloth, of various descriptions; also, about 5,000 Yards of Calico Check and Padias, &c.

Further particulars may be known on application at the School.

Each proposal to be endorsed on the cover "Tender for Meat, Bread, Milk, Coals, or Clothing," as the case may be.

Security will be required for the due performance of the contracts, and the names and residences of the sureties to be stated.

(By order) T. B. SPEEDY (Major), Secretary.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN, AND GREAT NORTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAYS.
ROSCOMMON GOODS TRAFFIC.

On and after MONDAY, 12th March, Goods will be conveyed to and from Roscommon.

Particulars as to rates, &c. can be obtained at the Stations.

N.B.—A Storage Charge of one shilling per ton per day will be made on all Goods not removed from the Roscommon Station within twenty-four hours after arrival at Roscommon.

W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 5th March, 1860.

GLOUCESTER-STREET SCHOOLS.—A Sale of Work will be held in the School-house, Lower Gloucester-street, (the Lord permitting), on Friday and Saturday, the 30th and 31st of March, from Eleven till Five o'clock, for the support of this long-established Scriptural Institution, consisting of a preparatory Male, Female, and Infant School, entirely depending on voluntary contributions, and the annual sale of the children's work. A great variety of useful articles of Clothing, and Clothing for the poor will be sold at moderate prices.

Admission Free.

THE TOTAL ABSTINENCE QUESTION.—J. B. GOUGH.
This matchless orator, previous to his departure for America, will give his
FAREWELL LECTURE
On This (Saturday) Evening, in the Metropolitan Hall,
At half-past Seven o'clock.

Admission by tickets, One Shilling; up stairs, Sixpence. To be had at the door; Messrs. Robertson, booksellers, Grafton-street and Sackville-street; Messrs. Joshua Edmundson & Co., Capel-street; Messrs. R. Hunt & Co., Westmoreland-street; Messrs. Brown, Craig, & Co., 2, College-green.

F. HUNT, Provisional Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION,
LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
The Second of the
COURSE OF LECTURES
in connection with this Society will be delivered in the
METROPOLITAN HALL,
On NEXT TUESDAY Evening, by
Mr. S. C. BUSBY,

Subject:—"THE PRESS; ITS HISTORY AND INFLUENCE." Chair to be Taken at Eight o'clock by WILLIAM AITKEN, Esq. Tickets for the Course, One Shilling; Single Ticket, Threepence each. To be had at the Metropolitan Hall.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

On To-morrow Evening, at Seven o'clock, the Rev. S. G. MORRISON will resume the discussion of the "APOSTLES' CREED," in continuation of his Lecture on Tuesday Evening last. Subject—"He Descended into Hell."

Auctions.

PUBLIC SALE OF TEA.
THOMAS BEWLEY and CO. will offer by Auction, at their Bonded Warehouse, Cope-street,
On THURSDAY, the 15th instant,
At one o'clock precisely,
With all faults, and for account of whom it may concern,
665 PACKAGES OF TEA,
Just landed ex Jessie Beasley and Valdivia, from China.

Catalogues and Sampling Orders will be ready for delivery on MONDAY, the 13th, on which and the two following days the Teas will be on show.

Apply to THOMAS BEWLEY and CO., Merchants, Dublin; or SAMUEL B. MILLER, Tea Broker, 155, Fenchurch-street, London.

DUTCH COWS.
ON THURSDAY, 15th March, 1860, Subscribers will Sell by AUCTION, at their Stand in Smithfield, Twelve Imported Springing Dutch Cows, on the drop of their first calves.

These animals were imported when yearlings, have all had the foot distemper last season; are now warranted free from lung distemper, and are in calf to a thorough-bred Shorthorned Bull.

The superiority in quantity and quality of the Dutch Cows' milk is proverbial, and only requires a trial to meet approval.

Terms—Cash. Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. Auction Fees.

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THE BARNANE STOCK AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, the 13th MARCH.
IMPORTANT TO PURCHASERS.

The Proprietor, JOHN CARDEN, Esq., having heard that a report had gone abroad to the prejudice of his cattle, to the intent that lung distemper had been recently amongst them, has authorised subscribers to assure all whom it may concern that such is not the fact; and that every animal will be guaranteed against it for one month from the day of Sale.

GANLY, SONS, AND PARKER, Auctioneers.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT KILROY'S HOTEL, GALWAY,
On Wednesday, 28th day of MARCH, at the hour of Two o'clock in the Afternoon, by order of HENRY BROWN, Esq., of No. 2, College-Green, Dublin, Liquidator of the Royal Irish Fisheries Company (Limited).

Lot No. 1.

All the Estate, Right, Title, and Interest of JAMES EDWARD STOPFORD, Esq., as Managing Director of said Company, in a plot of Ground Store and Premises on the Merchant's Road, leading from Eyre-square to the New Quay in the county of the town of Galway, containing in front to said road 54 feet, including half the party walls on the east and west sides; in the rear 60 feet, and in depth, from front to rear, on the east side 140 feet, and on the west side 124 feet, be the said several admeasurements more or less, with Steam Saw Mills on the premises.

Lot No. 2.

A most valuable Plot of Ground fronting the new Floating Dock, containing 150 feet lineal frontage to said dock, and adjoining Mr. Yorke's holding.

Lot No. 1, as held under lease dated 27th September, 1820, for three lives (all in being) or 61 years, from 25th March, 1817, at a yearly rent of £5 17s. Irish, equivalent to £5 8s. British currency.

A large sum has been expended on this Lot in the erection of Stores, Sail Loft, and other conveniences, suitable for ship building, for which, or any other line of business requiring room, the concerns are well circumstanced. The late owner paid £250 for the interest in the lease, and expended since upwards of £300 on the concerns.

Lot No. 2 is held under agreement for a lease from the Galway Harbour Commissioners, and the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, for a term of 99 years; yearly rent, £26 5s.

This Lot, by reason of its fronting the new Floating Dock, where ships of the largest tonnage can lie, its proximity to, and being in line with the extensive building in course of erection by the Great Western and Atlantic Steamship Company, renders it a most valuable plot for any business requiring space; besides it also forms part of the rear boundary of Lot No. 1, which, if taken with it, would afford a double front.

The foregoing lots will be sold together or separately.

The abstract of Title and Conditions of Sale can be seen at the offices of the Liquidator, No. 2, College-green, or of his Solicitor, J. T. Scallan, Esq., Chambers, 9, Westmoreland-street, or at the Office of

E. STAUNTON, Auctioneer,
Galway.

N.B.—The Liquidator has received notice that an application will be made to Parliament for the Galway Junction Pier Line of Railway to run through Lot No. 1.

Medical.

NEW MEDICAL HALL,
30, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
J. J. GRAHAM AND CO., PROPRIETORS.
Established A.D. 1821.
(Late Pring and Co.)

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J. J. Graham and Co.'s Pectoral Cough Drops; highly efficacious in all bronchial affections.

J. J. Graham and Co.'s Concentrated Solution of Magnesia, for correcting acidity, heartburn, and particularly adapted for gouty and dyspeptic persons.

J. J. Graham and Co.'s Concentrated Essence of Jamaica Ginger; a warm stomachic, corrects flatulence, and is excellent in combination with soda waters and seidlitz powders.

J. J. Graham and Co.'s Specific for unbroken Chilblains.

J. J. Graham and Co.'s Zinc Cream and Camphor Ball, for chapped hands and broken Chilblains.

J. J. Graham and Co.'s Antibilious Family Aperient Pills, for which the house has been so long famed.

N.B.—Physicians' and Surgeons' Prescriptions accurately Compounded by a properly-qualified staff, under the personal superintendence of the Proprietors (who reside on the premises), thereby guaranteeing to the public accuracy and despatch.

Medicines delivered in all parts of the city and suburbs, also along the line of the Kingstown Railway, at any hour, free of charge.

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Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, copaiba, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful in those complaints. Patients whose cases have been badly treated neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their care without a perfect cure being effected.

Fee, Ten Shillings. A guarantee given for the Cure.

Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to.

Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night On Sundays till Two o'clock.

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Secretary to the late Registration Society for Servants in Dublin.

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THE JESUITS.—To be disposed of, a Manuscript Copy of 450 quotations from the following Jesuit writers:—Amicus, Azor, Bannes, Bonacina, Bauny, Caramuel, Celot, Connick, Dicastillus, Escobar, Filiutius, Gaspur, Hurtado, Layman, Lessius, Maraschenas, Molina, Poza, Sa, Sanchez, Tambourine, Tolet, Vasquez—containing information of a highly interesting character to fathers, mothers, sons, daughters, buyers, sellers, priests, penitents, courtesans, murderers, ribbonmen, judges, lawyers, witnesses, masters, servants, employers, employed, &c.; together with a statement of the privileges allowed by the Jesuits, in regard to Fasting, Penance, Confession, and Easter Communion.

Murder—Ribbon Lodge.—"If you have promised ten crowns to a murderer to kill a man, you are not bound to pay it until such time as to oblige you to it, *he hath done the crime*, not without pain and danger; but *after he hath done the crime*, common right obliges you to pay him, and if you have already made payment, you cannot compel him to restore what he has received, for the pains which he had taken, and the danger he had exposed himself to, deserve well to be recompensed with money."—Layman l. 3, tr. 4, c. 4, sec. 5, n. 8, page 145.

Address "A. B.," No. 17, Fleet-street.

PERRY'S ARTIFICIAL MANURES.—A Pamphlet containing a full description of the above valuable Manures, with prices, testimonials, analyses, &c., also, an Almanac for 1860, and much useful Agricultural information, may be had Free from the Agents for Perry's Manures in the various towns in Ireland; or will be sent Post Free on application.

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FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory 38, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Gardens) A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts. A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton. A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match. A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat. An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig. A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.

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THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT,
22 VIC., CAP. XXV.,
For the Assurance of Lives, Annuities, and the Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust.
CHIEF OFFICE—2, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL-MALL, LONDON;
DUBLIN—24, DAME-STREET.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£250,000,
With Powers of Increase to Half a Million.
The existing Revenue from Premiums exceeds £100,000 per Annum.
The Assets exceeds £220,000.
The Uncalled Capital exceeds £160,000.
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BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman,
George Alexander Hamilton, Esq.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Three-fourths of the Profits are divisible amongst the Policy-holders on the "Profit Scale of Premiums," affording the advantages of Mutual Assurance, with the further security of a large subscribed capital.

Assurances are granted for £10,000 on a single life.

Premiums may be paid in one sum, or by yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly instalments.

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The Premiums of this Society are applicable to all ordinary classes of risk. The rate in each particular case is dependent upon the nature of the duties and the extent of responsibility or trust reposed. The terms are favourable, and of a liberal character, and considerable advantages are given to persons *Assuring their Lives in conjunction with Guarantee.*

The Guarantee Policies of this Society are authorised (by Special Act of Parliament) to be accepted by the Treasury Poor Law Board, and other Public Departments, and are already accepted by the leading London and Provincial Joint-Stock and Private Banks, the principal Railway Companies, Life and Fire Offices, Public Companies, Institutions, and Commercial Firms throughout the kingdom.

WILLIAM SHAW, Agent to the Society,
24, Dame-street, Dublin.

CROWN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1825.
DUBLIN OFFICE, 46, DAME-STREET.

Funds Invested	£848,000
Annual Income	116,000
Claims Paid	1,150,000

BONUS YEAR.

The FIFTH DIVISION OF PROFITS will be made among all Policies in force on the 25th March next.

Persons who assure on or before that date will be entitled to One Full Year's Share in the Profits of the Preceding Seven Years, then to be divided.

The BONUSES become vested after payment of the Third Premium.

The PROFITS will be divided in every Fifth year after the 25th March next.

EARLY APPLICATION should be made to the Secretary or Agents, who will afford every facility in completing the Assurances.

(By Order of the Board)
JOSEPH MANLY, Jun.,
Secretary for Ireland.

LOANS ON PERSONAL SECURITY, of from £10 to £500, granted to Insurers in the Dublin Agency to the BRITISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. Established A.D. 1820.

Notwithstanding which the Premiums are as moderate as those of other Offices of equal long standing and respectability.

BENTLEY AND SON,
SOLE AGENTS FOR DUBLIN,
AND CHIEF AGENTS FOR IRELAND,
110, GRAFTON-STREET.

ENGLISH AND IRISH
CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
WITH WHICH ARE UNITED THE
"ENGINEERS," "HOUSEHOLDERS," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
OFFICES—{345, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 90, HIGH-STREET, OXFORD; AND 109, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.

Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.

N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION, PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.

JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary,
109, Grafton-street.

N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.

SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED.
1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858.
2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1835.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
6 Will. IV., Sess. 1836.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING
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Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS', 1, Lombard-street, City.
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P. M. ROGER, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 18, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.
SURGEON.
EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital; and 13, St. Thomas'-street, Southwark.
ACTUARY.
EDWIN H. GALSWORTHY, F.R.S.

This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

SPECIAL FEATURES.
ASSURANCE POLICIES RENDERED ADDITIONALLY VALUABLE.

The following SPECIAL AND PECULIAR FEATURES *have been adopted by this Society in order to render its Policies additionally valuable as Securities; and to offer to the Insured, in the event of unforeseen difficulties arising, means whereby their Policies may be saved from forfeiture. With the Exception of the first, these Features apply only to ordinary Insurers on the whole term of Life Scale, whose age at the time of entry did not exceed 55 years, and who have paid to the Society not less than four years' premiums.*

1. POLICIES NOT VOID BY LIMITS OF RESIDENCE BEING EXCEEDED. If, after a Policy has been bona fide assigned, the Life Insured exceeds the limits of residence without the necessary permission having first been obtained, the Holder will not, on that account, lose his interest in the Assurance, provided he informs the Society of the circumstance within ten days of its becoming known to him, and pays the extra rate required for the additional risk.

2. SUSPENSION OF PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS. In the event of an Insurer being unable, from some temporary cause, to pay the next premium, the Directors, upon application being made within the days of grace, will, under certain fixed conditions, extend the time for payment, for any period not exceeding six months, without requiring the Insured to procure a Medical Certificate of health, or subjecting the Policy to the risk of forfeiture.

3. FREE POLICIES. In the event of a with-profit Insurer, who has not received cash bonuses, being unable from any cause to keep up his Policy, the Directors will grant him a FREE POLICY, that is, a Policy *exempted from future payments*, for such a sum as 40 per cent. of the total premiums he may have paid would insure; or, if insured without profits, for such a sum as 35 per cent., of the premiums paid would insure. Thus—Suppose a with-profit Insurer 29 years of age, after having paid say £100, in Premiums, is unable longer to continue his payments, and desires to exchange his present Policy for a Free Policy; the Directors would (provided he had not received any cash bonuses) grant him one, for such a sum as a Single Premium of £40 will insure at age 29, namely, about £100, being *the whole amount of Premiums he would have paid.* Free Policies at other ages would be granted on the same principle.

4. SURRENDER OF POLICIES FOR CASH. Should circumstances render it preferable, Insurers may receive a liberal sum in cash for the surrender of their Policies to the Society.

Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.

AGENTS FOR DUBLIN:
DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk; WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin

Sermons.

GRAND CANAL-STREET SUNDAY, DAILY, INDUSTRIAL, INFANT, AND EVENING SCHOOLS.

A SERMON will be Preached (D.V.), on behalf of these Schools, in the EPISCOPAL CHAPEL,
UPPER BAGGOT-STREET,
On To-morrow (SUNDAY), March the 11th, at Noon Service, by the Rev. C. F. MacCARTHY, A.M.,
Ex-sch. Trinity College, Dublin, and Missionary Superintendent, Dublin.

NORTH STRAND EPISCOPAL CHAPEL.
A COURSE OF SERMONS will be preached (God willing) in the above Church, each Sunday, after Morning and Evening Service, during Lent.

MARCH 11, TWELVE O'CLOCK,
REV. DANIEL FOLEY, D.D.
Subject—"The Retrospect and the Prospect."
MARCH 11, SEVEN O'CLOCK,
REV. A. M. POLLOCK.
Subject—"The Expulsion of an Unclean Spirit from a Human Soul, and its subsequent Return."
MARCH 18, TWELVE O'CLOCK,
REV. MAURICE NELIGAN.
Subject—"The Crime of the Laodiceans."
MARCH 18, SEVEN O'CLOCK,
REV. THOMAS MILLS.
Subject—"The Gospel of Salvation."
MARCH 25, TWELVE O'CLOCK,
REV. MAURICE F. DAY, A.B.
Subject—"Good Works."
MARCH 25, SEVEN O'CLOCK,
REV. CHARLES M. FLEURY, D.D.
Subject—"The Resurrection."
APRIL 1, TWELVE O'CLOCK,
REV. RICHARD HEMPHILL.
Subject—"The Duties of the Laity towards the Church of which they profess themselves Members."
APRIL 1, SEVEN O'CLOCK,
REV. A. W. LEET.
Subject—"Christ, the Sinner's Refuge."

Miscellaneous.

CARDS FOR THE MILLION.
WEDDING, VISITING, AND BUSINESS.
A GENTLEMAN'S Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards Printed for 2s; Ladies' ditto 2s. 6d., post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the three Kingdoms.
JOHN C. DEVOY,
MANUFACTURING STATIONER,
53, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen.
S. SAMUEL,
Manufacturer of Irish Bog Oak Ornaments, and Working Jeweller,
29, NASSAU-STREET,
Has the pleasure of announcing that he has been honoured by the appointment of
Bog Oak Carver
To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF FRENCH BRANDIES.

	Per Gallon.
Excellent Pale Cognac	24s.
First-Class Old do.	28s.

FAWCETT & CO.,
Direct Wine Importers,
HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF WINES AND BRANDIES.

JOHN SMYTH & CO., Wine Merchants, 39, Upper Sackville-street, take leave to acquaint their numerous customers, and the nobility generally, that they are now offering for sale, at the Government reduction, some of the choicest Wines and Brandies, including

Champagnes,	Clarets,
Sherries,	Brandies,
Ports,	&c.; &c.

Also, Whiskey from one to five years old, stored in Sherry butts. Hhds. and quarter-casks in bond, always ready for the English market.

Purchasers who may be kind enough to favour us with a trial will say that our Wines, Brandies, and Whiskeys cannot be surpassed by any other respectable house in the trade; as to quality and cheapness we defy competition. Orders by post punctually attended to.

SMYTH & CO., WINE MERCHANTS,
39, Upper Sackville-street.

P.S.—A competent Cellarman wanted.

DUTY FREE.
FRENCH SHAWLS,
Do. SILKS,
Do. BAREGES, &c., &c.

Our Agents have now cleared at the Custom-house our New Goods, which have been waiting the ratification of the Treaty of Commerce, and we respectfully solicit an inspection of the above just received, with our complete Stock of
NEW SPRING GOODS, MOHAIRS AND LAMAS,
And several New Textures for Morning Wear.
S. OLDHAM AND SONS,
12, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

N.B.—Every article of the best description for FAMILY MOURNING. Crapes, Paramattas, Silks, Coburgs, Baratheas, &c., &c.

WINE DUTIES.
ROBERT BLAKE can, from this date, offer Genuine CHAMPAGNE, in one Dozen Cases, at 36s. per Dozen, duty paid, or, if preferred, sold in bond.

All other WINES and BRANDIES at a reduction commensurate with the changes made this day in the duties.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED TEA AND WINE WAREHOUSE,
12 and 13, GREAT DENMARK-STREET.
March 1st, 1860.

PORT AND SHERRY WINES OF SUPERIOR Qualities, and Bottled with the greatest care, 24s. per Dozen
JAMES PILLAR, Agent
56, Rathmines Road.

THE DUTY ON WINE AND BRANDY IS REDUCED. I will give purchasers the full advantage of that reduction. A list of prices on application.
ISAAC MALONE,
Wine Merchant,
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KINAHAN, SONS, AND SMYTH,
CARLISLE BUILDINGS.
Present Prices of Brandy consequent on the reduction of duty:—
Best Old Cognac, now..........................30s. a Gallon.
Second Quality, very fine, do..............24s a Gallon.
Wines reduced as already announced.
For particulars see Catalogues.

THE CHANCELLOR'S BUDGET.
REDUCTION OF WINES.
WE beg to inform our Friends and the Public that we have reduced the prices of our Wines from this date, as follows:—

	per doz.
Excellent Dinner Sherry,	26s
Very Superior Pale or Gold Do,	28s to 30s
First Class Do, Pale, Golden, or Brown,	34s to 38s
Old Port, fresh bottled,	26s to 28s
Very excellent Do.	30s 34s 36s
Old Crusted Wines, from	40s to 42s
Vin Ordinaire (a pure, St. Julian Claret),	24s to 28s
Vin de Bordeaux,	30s to 36s
Chateau Latour,	42s to 48s

Champagnes, Moselles, Hocks, and all other Wines at equally moderate prices.

Purchasers of 4 dozen and upwards allowed a discount of 1s per doz.

FAWCETT AND CO.,
DIRECT WINE IMPORTERS,
HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.
1st March, 1860.

CHOICE OLD COGNAC BRANDY,
26s per gallon.
FINEST HOLLAND GENEVA,
15s per gallon.
FINEST LONDON GIN,
12s per gallon.
ALEX. FINDLATER & CO.,
GENERAL GROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
30, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, } DUBLIN;
160, NORTH KING-STREET,
32, LOWER GEORGE'S-STREET, KINGSTOWN:
AND
S. FINDLATER and CO,
9, RATHMINES-TERRACE.

PHOTOGRAPHY—NOTICE OF REMOVAL TO 32, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

WILLIAM ANDREWS begs to acquaint his Friends and Patrons, that he has removed to more commodious Premises. Having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Hawkins, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on him since leaving Professor Glukman's Establishment, and assures his Friends no attention shall be wanting to render his Gallery the most perfect in Dublin. Parties favouring him with a Sitting will not run the risk of receiving bad or unsatisfactory Portraits, as W. A. will guarantee each Portrait taken equal to the specimens he exhibits.

Portraits and Works of Art Copied.

THE CASLON AND GLASGOW LETTER FOUNDRIES,
CHISWELL-STREET, LONDON.
Established 1716 and 1742. United 1850.
H. W. CASLON & COMPANY

Invite the attention of Printers to their extensive assortment of Newspaper, Book, and Ornamental Types—cast of the hardest and most Durable Metal, and finished with the utmost care and accuracy. H. W. C. and Co. also supply Presses, Brass Rule, Galleys, Cases, Furniture, Wood Letter, and all other materials required to render a Printing Office complete.

Foreign Orders carefully executed.
G. W. BOWER,
206, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN,
Agent for Ireland.

SOAP, CANDLES, COLZA OIL.
PATRICK BYRNE,
Begs to call the attention of Heads of Families to the First-Class quality of his
CROWN, BROWN AND WHITE SOAPS,
WAX, SPERM, AND COMPOSITE.
IMPROVED MOULD AND DIPT CANDLES,
which he offers on Most Advantageous Terms.
A liberal discount to Wholesale Buyers and Large Consumers.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREROOMS,
47, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET
A few Tons of Tallow Greaves for sale.

COFFEE ROASTED DAILY—
FINEST PICKED JAMAICA COFFEE,
Rich, piquant flavour—a rare description,
Kept for Connoisseurs only.
FINEST JAMAICA MIXED WITH FINEST COSTA RICA,
possessing great strength and fine flavour,
particularly suited for Economists.

These Coffees being roasted under our immediate superintendence our customers can always rely upon getting Coffee in the highest perfection at our shops.

THE TIMES TEA WAREHOUSE,
35, HENRY-STREET,
AND 10, WEXFORD-STREET.
GEORGE CHARLES BETTS AND CO.,
TEA DEALERS AND COFFEE ROASTERS.

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LAUDER, BROTHERS, PHOTOGRAPHERS,
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(Corner of Abbey-street,)

Respectfully intimate that they now guarantee First-class Portraits, irrespective of price, and have made a rule that parties not fully satisfied with the execution of their work are *not required to take their pictures.*

Portraits, Coloured, and in Shut-up Cases, from	1s. 6d.
Do., finished similar to Ivory Miniatures, from	2s. 6d.
Portraits, equal to the finest Glass Pictures, taken on Leather, for transmission by post	2s. 6d.

Portraits taken for Lockets, Rings, Brooches, &c.
Works of Art Copied.

EDWARD MELMER begs respectfully to intimate that for the approaching season he has largely increased his Stock of Fine Gold Jewellery, Watches, and Electro Plate. In Jewellery will be found some of the newest designs in Necklaces, Bracelets, Guard, Albert, and Drop Chains, Brooches, Ear-rings, Rings, Lockets, Pins, Studs, &c.

WATCHES.
Gold and Silver Duplex, Patent Lever, and Horizontal Movements by the best London and Swiss Makers.

Silver Horizontal Watches from	£2 0 0
Gold do. strong cases	5 0 0
Silver London-made Lever do.	3 0 0
Gold do. do.	7 7 0

All Engraved.

The above E. M. directs particular attention to, being the best value in the trade.

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Paris and English made, from 10s. 6d. to 20 guineas.

E. M. solicits an inspection from intending purchasers of Wedding and Christmas Presents; in his stock will be found every novelty, at prices quite ten per cent. less than usually charged.

EDWARD MELMER,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND ELECTROPLATER.
Diamonds, Watches, and Jewellery Valued, Purchased, or Exchanged. Watches and Jewellery repaired. Hair Ornaments made to order.

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49 and 50, DENZILLE-STREET, and 43, SANDWITH-STREET (Merrion-square).
WALLER AND BEGGS,
(Successor to R. W. CHAMPION.)

Gratefully return thanks for the kind share of support they have received, and sincerely pledge themselves to spare neither expense in providing superior appointments nor exertion in carrying out with satisfaction such orders as the public may confide to them.

SINGLE and PAIR HORSE CLARENCES, WEDDING CHARIOTS, with Open and Close CARRIAGES, in great variety, by the Hour or Day, &c.

Miscellaneous.

SILVER MEDALS MOUNTED,
By WILLIAM BRODRICK,
WATCHMAKER AND SILVERSMITH,
16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN, A.D. 1818,
For the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of her Majesty's Regiments.

Every description of Silver Mounting, for Crimean, Turkish, and other Medals, same as supplied by him to the 5th Royal Irish Lancers and other Regiments.

☞ Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckles, Rings, and Ribbons supplied on the shortest notice.

N.B.—Names engraved on Medals, and repairs neatly executed.

A great quantity of Turkish and Crimean Ribbons always on hand.

Please observe—16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.

WILLIAM BRODRICK, Proprietor.

DUBLIN CASTLE.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF CARLISLE.
TO HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTEL PROPRIETORS, AND LARGE CONSUMERS.

WILLIAM M'DERMOTT begs to call their special attention to the following list of Goods and Prices, which he feels confident, on examination, will be found cheaper and better in quality than any other house in Dublin.

Families that have not as yet purchased at his establishment will do well by giving him a trial.

Orders by Post will meet with the same attention as if purchased personally.

NO SECOND PRICE.
HAMS, BACON, &c., DEPARTMENT.

LIMERICK CURE.	
Hams from	8½d to 9½d per lb.
Middles "	7d to 8d "
Cheeks "	5½d to 6d "
Gams "	6d to 6½d "
New Chops	5½d to 6d "
CARLOW AND WICKLOW CURE.	
Wicklow Hams from	6d to 6½d "
Carlow "	7d "
Bacon "	5d to 8d "
BUTTER DEPARTMENT.	
Wicklow Fresh Roll Butter	1s 6d "
Carlow Do.	1s 5d "
Some Crocks and Bowls equal to fresh (small size) at	1s 5d "
Cool Butter (first quality)	1s 4d to 1s 5d "
Do	10d, 1s 2d to 1s 3d "

CHEESE DEPARTMENT.
Gloucester, Cheshire, Wiltshire, Stilton, Parmazan, Gruyere, &c., &c.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT.	
Turkeys from	5s 0d to 7s 0d each
Capons "	3s 0d to 4s 6d "
Poulards "	3s 6d to 4s 0d "
Crammed Fowl from	3s 0d "
Fowl "	1s 6d to 2s 0d "
Young Ducks "	2s 6d to 3s 0d "
Chickens "	1s 6d "
Spring ditto "	1s 6d to 1s 9d "

GAME DEPARTMENT.
Grouse, Partridge, Wild Duck, Hares, Rabbits, Pigeon, Snipe, Plover, Widgeon, Teel, &c.

Dried and Pickled Ox Tongues in great variety (Sugar Cure) at 4s. to 5s. Some very fine Westphalia Hams at 10d. per lb.

N.B.—Hours of Delivery will be in future at Twelve, Two, Four, and Six o'clock. Goods required for use on the day of purchase—to prevent disappointment—it will be necessary to have orders forwarded in time for the Twelve o'clock or Two o'clock Delivery.

Goods delivered in the neighbourhood of Kingstown, Blackrock, Booterstown, and Merrion every Tuesday and Friday, and Suburbs daily.

WILLIAM M'DERMOTT,
TO ULTERER, PURVEYOR, ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMAN, AND GENERAL MERCHANT.
64 and 65, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET,
(Opposite Rutland-square.)

BRONZED AND BERLIN IRON FENDERS.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.

Have on hands some beautiful New Designs in the above articles.

In Electro-Plate their Stock is largely assorted, and comprises Candlesticks, Table and Dessert Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, Cruet Frames, &c.

Loysell's Tea and Coffee Urns.

Among the other leading articles in their Stock are the following:
Warranted Table Cutlery,
London Bronzed Tea Urns and Kettles,
Papier Mache and Japanned Trays,
Drawingroom and Parlour Grates.
Open Fire and Close Fire Kitchen Ranges;
Also, Goddard's Patent Ranges, for which J. E. and Co. are sole Agents in Ireland.
Fenders and Fire-irons, Moderateur Lamps, &c.
Prices very moderate.

A splendid assortment of Gas Fittings, in two, three, and four-light Lustres, Globe Lights, Grecian Dishes, and Hall Lanterns; also some beautiful Crystal Lustres for Drawingrooms.

J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
House-Furnishing Ironmongers and Gas Fitters,
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET,
Agents for Milner's Fireproof Safes and Boxes.

WHY BUY PLATED ARTICLES? when your old ones can be RE-PLATED, REPAIRED, and in every respect made equal to new,
AT ONE-FOURTH OF THE COST, BY
CHARLES WALL,
67, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
who Electro-Plates, and Gilds scientifically, on the Premises.
FOR A SHILLING GET A POUND

Canister of WALL'S ELECTRIC PASTE, for CLEANING PLATE, PLATED WARE, &c. Being partly composed of Oxide of Silver, instead of wearing Silver off articles (as most preparations do), it will leave a deposit of Silver every time it is used.

FRENCH MODERATEUR LAMPS.
CHINA HALL,
15, DAWSON-STREET.
THOMAS WEST
Begs to call attention to his present Stock
FRENCH MODERATEUR LAMPS,
which comprises the newest designs and lowest prices.
French Colza Oil at the lowest market price of the day.

MOST IMPORTANT.—NOTICE TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.—Dressing Case, Work Box, and Portable Writing Desk Manufactory, 12, ANGLESEA-STREET.—S. WHITMORE, late Manufacturer to Messrs. Austen, of St. Andrew-street, and Mr. Mansfield, of Grafton-street, having now opened the above Manufactory, will be enabled to supply Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Portable Desks, Garduvins, Plate Chests, Tea Caddies, Despatch Boxes, Stationery Cases, and every article in the above branch, in the most superior manner, with the best materials, and on the most reasonable terms.

N.B.—Repairs punctually and carefully attended to.

LONDON DINING HOUSE,
44, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET.

At the LONDON DINING ROOMS, 44, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET, where you can get the best value to be had in Dublin. Large Luncheon of Roast Beef or Roast Mutton, with choice of Vegetables, for 7d. Dessert of Apple Pie, Apple Pudding, or Rice Pudding, 2d. extra. Other articles good and moderate-priced in proportion.

Dinners, Lunches, from 2 to 7 o'clock—Roast Beef, Roast Mutton, Ham, and with choice of Vegetables; Dinner, 10d.; Lunch (large), 6d. Pastry or Pudding, 2d. extra.

TURNERS, CARPENTERS, CABINETMAKERS, ENGINEERS, and MACHINISTS, will find the Prices of KENNAN'S WARRANTED TOOLS to be much lower than is commonly asked for inferior goods.

Emigrants' *Mechanical Outfits* carefully selected.

THOMAS KENNAN and SONS,
Artists' and Mechanics' Warehouse,
Lathe and Tool Manufactory,
18 and 19, FISHAMBLE-STREET.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—
FLOUR, best whites, for Pastry and Puddings, 2s. 6d. per stone.
Do., superfine, for making Bread, .. 2s. to 2s. 2d.
WHEATMEAL, made from best white Wheat, 1s. 8d. "

Delivered to any part of the city, if in quantities of two stone and upwards.

Orders by letter carefully attended to.
Custom-House Steam Mills,
No. 4, Amiens-street, December, 1859.

POTATOES, CARROTS PARSNIPS, COALS, SALT
SHAW'S STORES,
TALBOT-STREET.

Best Table Potatoes (engaged), delivered Carriage free, in the City, at 4s. 6d. per cwt.

97 sacks, Wiltshire, Red Horse Carrots, warranted to keep sound for three months, delivered free at 3s. 6d. per cwt.

A fresh lot of Parsnips, excellent quality, 9d. per stone.

Coals—Glicrnix, Crosbie, and Seaton Moor Coals, at Ship's Prices.

Irish and English Salt.

Agricultural Salt, at 15s. per ton, containing a large quantity of Fish Oil.

Sacks for country supplied free of hire. Deposit only required.

Please send Town orders early.
☞ SHAW'S STORES,
TALBOT-STREET.
OFFICE, 92, TALBOT-STREET.

TO ALL WHO WISH FOR IMPROVEMENT IN WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, &c.

Writing is one of the most important branches of man's education. It enables him to obtain supremacy over those who cannot write. He can obtain good situations, and assume his proper sphere in the world. This useful and beautiful art is taught by Mr. and Mrs. STEVENSON to Ladies and Gentlemen. Also Book-keeping, Arithmetic, and Short-hand. Cards can be had by applying at 35, GRAFTON-STREET.

NUNN'S MADE MUSTARD.

This excellent article is prepared by a peculiar process, by which the pungent properties of the Essential Oil are fully retained, and the flavour of the Mustard is just as fresh to the palate after the lapse of years as if it were made on the instant.

Setting aside the great superiority it possesses over anything of the kind now in use, it has great claims on the score of economy, as it is a notorious fact that one half the consumption of Mustard is wasted from its turning bad, both before and after mixing for use.

Sold, in pots, price 1s. and 1s. 6d. each, by
JOHN O'BRIEN,
(Late of J. G. Bolleau & Co.'s,)
Chemist, Druggist, and Perfumer,
23, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.

NOTICE.—M'MAHON AND COMPANY continue to Sell off the large lot of First-class Hosiery purchased from Mrs. Harricks, who has retired from business. Those prime Goods are Forty per Cent. under cost, and consist chiefly of Shirts, Vests, Drawers, Gloves, Ties, Braces, &c.

All persons requiring a supply should avail themselves of an opportunity which may never occur again.

Observe, M'MAHON AND CO.'S
New Hosiery and Outfitting Warehouse,
No. 4, D'OLIER-STREET (near Carlisle-bridge).

THE CRYSTAL PALACE,
50, HENRY-STREET (opposite Cannock, White, & Co.'s).

J. TELFORD invites particular attention to his present Stock of the New Chinese Lanterns, Glass Lustres, Gasaliers, Grecian Dishes, Hall and Lobby Lamps, Brackets, &c., all of which are an entirely New Stock, expressly manufactured by some of the first houses in Birmingham, for the Crystal Palace, of the very best material and workmanship. Also, a large arrival of the new Liquid Gas Lamps, which for safety, economy, and simplicity, are pronounced the best Lamps yet invented. Moderateur Lamps, Oils, Wicks, &c.

Experienced Gas Fitters on the premises.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT, MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT, MASTIC CEMENT, PLASTER OF PARIS, AND UNGLAZED SANITARY PIPES.
Manufactured by
FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & POTT,
NINE ELMS, LONDON;
And Sold, at Greatly Reduced Prices, at their
NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES,
12, TALBOT-PLACE,
Near the Custom House, Dublin.

SITUATIONS.
MR. EDGEWORTH'S ADVERTISING AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICES,
40, KILDARE-STREET,
(Opposite Club House.)

For Supplying the NOBILITY, CLERGY, GENTRY, and FAMILIES with well-recommended ENGLISH and FOREIGN GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, PROFESSORS, TUTORS, &c., and SCHOOLS with competent and experienced MASTERS, CLASSICAL and MATHEMATICAL TEACHERS and Assistants generally.

VACANCIES.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, &c.
WANTED, immediately, Resident and Visiting Governesses, Tutors, Companions, &c., English and Foreign.
SERVANTS.
WANTED, immediately, Cooks, thorough Servants, House Maid, House and Parlour Maids, Nurses, Children's Maids, Protestant and Roman Catholic. Also, some English Servants.

Wants.

TEN SHILLINGS per Quarter.—Morning and Evening French Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen, by a French Professor, Graduate of Paris, and appointed by some of the best schools in Dublin. No more than Six Months required to enable the pupil to speak fluently and correctly.

11, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.

A special Morning Class, for Ladies only, meets at about half-past 11 o'clock.

Special Class for Ecclesiastics at about Four o'clock.

WANTED as Apprentice to a respectable and lucrative Business, a Protestant Lad (Outdoor), of mechanical inclination and artistic ideas; a moderate fee will be required.—Address, in own handwriting, to "H. C.," IRISH TIMES Office.

Wanted.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—Wanted, Two good Compositors; men from the country preferred, who will receive permanent employment. Also, Two good Turnover Apprentices.—Address "The Foreman," IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

WANTED, as an Assistant Clerk, a respectable and intelligent Young Man. He must write a first-rate legible and expeditious hand, and must be well recommended.—Address "S. F.," IRISH TIMES Office, Dublin.

COLLEGE ENTRANCE CLASS.—Wanted, Two Young Gentlemen to join two others (at present reading for entrance in July next) under an experienced and successful Graduate and Honorman of T.C.D., at his rooms. N.B.—Terms moderate, and, if desirable, they would be taught the Pianoforte free of charge. This is an eligible opportunity. Tuitions attended.—Letters addressed "A.M., Graduate," IRISH TIMES Office, will be promptly attended to.

A MANURE MANUFACTURER wants to appoint a few respectable District Agents. Liberal terms given, and the Manure sold carriage free. Address, with occupation and references, M. L., Mr. Riley's, No. 21, Mincing-lane, London, E.C.

TO FARMERS, POULTERERS, &c.
Wanted to purchase, in large or small lots, Good Fat Geese. State lowest price to
T. P. JOSEPH & Co.,
70, GREAT GILFORD-STREET, BOROUGH,
LONDON.

Cards.

DO YOU WANT SHIRTS?
WE HAVE BOYS', YOUTHS', AND MEN'S,
of every Size and Price;
THE MATERIALS AND HAND SEWING EXCELLENT,
with all the New Improvements in Shape (the PATENT and SANS PLY).
West End and Piccadilly COLLARS, BRACES, TIES, &c.
MARY CRAIG, HOSIER,
47, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET.

CANARIES! CANARIES!
FREDERICK COLBERG, of Berlin, has the honour to announce his arrival with those beautiful Songsters, which are taught by the Nightingale, Woodlark, and Titlark, and Sing from fifteen to twenty different changes.

Also, some splendidly trained Bullfinches, which pipe one and two tunes at command, at
56, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER.
We are now prepared to take orders for Cider for early spring shipment from Devonshire. The quality this season will be superior.
BAGOTS, HUTTON, & CO.,
28, William-street, Dublin.

TYNDALL,
By Special Appointment,
MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has recently enlarged his Premises, in order to meet the requirements of his numerous Customers. Having been established for the last twenty years, he feels assured his further exertions will meet general approbation—the more so as the present stock being very extensive.

40, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET.

T. CORBETT,
MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Respectfully solicits a trial of his Establishment, when he feels sure that the superiority of his workmanship and the excellence of his fit, only require to be tried to be appreciated.
T. CORBETT,
14, DUKE-STREET.

YOUR ADVANTAGE AND OUR BENEFIT.
STRONG CONGOU, 2s. 9½d.
FINEST IMPORTED, 3s. 7½d. PER LB.
THE LONDON TEA COMPANY,
17, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY, DUBLIN.

LAURENCE TIPPER, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, 31, William-street (successor to the late R. Austin, Molesworth-street), begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is prepared to execute all orders in Room Papering, Painting, Gilding, and Glazing, &c., at moderate charges, combined with superior workmanship and best materials.

☞ Please note address—31, William-street.

BOUQUETS
To be had at
KIRBY'S,
13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
KILLESTER GARDENS.

TOOTH-ACHE, FACE-ACHE, RHEUMATISM.
SUFFERERS are invited to try ERSON'S REMEDIES.
THOUSANDS have found Relief, and cheerfully testify the Fact.
Sold in bottles, at 6d., 1s., and 2s. each, only by
WILLIAM LEDGER ERSON,
Medical Chemist and Dentist,
DRUG HALL, 39, HENRY-STREET.

DUBLIN TRADERS' ALLIANCE MART.
MATTING, MATTING.
C. HOEY,
22 and 23, UPPER ABBEY-STREET.
The best Oil Cloth, Carpet, and Matting Factory in Ireland.

E. MADDEN (late MADDEN & OLDHAM), of 7, GRAFTON-STREET, Stationer, returns his sincere thanks to the many friends who have favoured him during the last twelve months. He has every facility to execute orders on every better terms than when in Grafton-street. He attends personally to the execution of every order. He solicits further custom, and is determined that no house shall undersell him.
2, CHURCH-LANE,
COLLEGE-GREEN.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited)
FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT.
BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO.,
28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN
AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH,
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS;
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH
PAPER HANGINGS,
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

TO HOUSE FURNISHER'S.
JOHN GOOD, 8, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street.)
Manufacturer of
Hair Mattresses, Paillasses,
Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
The Highest Price given for Feathers.

PERRY'S PARAFFINE FIRE LIGHTS.
Indispensable in every House where Comfort, Cleanliness, and Economy are desired.

In Penny Packages; also Boxes, price 3d., 6d., and 1s. Sold by Druggists, Grocers, Chandlers, and Oilmen.

City Office—12, EDEN-QUAY, DUBLIN.

MILNER'S PATENT FIREPROOF
HOLDFAST SAFES AND CHESTS,
In all sizes, at
HODGES AND SON'S,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and
20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY,
Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE,
ASTON'S-QUAY.

Education.

EDUCATION.—A Married Beneficed Clergyman, residing in one of the healthiest suburbs of Dublin, wishes to receive Two Pupils to have educated with his own sons. His residence is within five minutes' walk of an excellent and very select Day School, which his own children attend; and in the evening they are prepared by himself for their next day's study, thus combining all the advantages of both public and private education. Advertiser would also receive Divinity Students, whom he would prepare for their Lectures and Examinations in the University or for Ordination. For further particulars apply to "Rev. B.D.C." Office of the *Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette*, 61, Middle Abbey-street.

W. WOODS, A.B., T.C.D., prepares pupils for Trinity College, Apothecaries' Hall, Army, Civil Service, &c., assisted by a Classical Sizar (First Honorman) T.C.D., and a Professor of French of the University of France.
16, GRENVILLE-STREET, MOUNTJOY-SQUARE.
☞ No Vacations.

DANCING EXERCISES AND DEPORTMENT.—Mr. and Mrs. REYNOLDS (Established for giving an easy, graceful, and finished style in a very few Lessons) beg to announce to the NOBILITY, GENTRY, and INHABITANTS of Dublin, that their Classes meet daily, including one for Ball Room Practice. Mr. and Mrs. REYNOLDS' system is found to give an easiness of manner and gracefulness of address, which are so desirable, and should be the real object of Dancing. The late NEW DANCES are very much admired. They have also introduced the PRINCE IMPERIAL QUADRILLE.—ACADEMY, 14, D'OLIER-STREET.

HIRAGE FOR BALLS, DINNERS, &c.
We respectfully inform the public that we have completed our arrangements for the present season for the supplying of Balls, Dinners, Suppers, in the newest and most fashionable style. Subjoined are some of the articles we supply:—
CHINA.
Plates, Soup Cups, Parian Statuary, Comportiers, &c.
GLASS.
Tumblers, Wines, &c., Raised Dishes, Ice do., Bon Bon Stands, Vases, &c.
PLATE.
Knives, Forks and Spoons, Tea Urns, Evening Services, &c.
ORDINARY CUTLERY.
Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.
LIGHTS.
Lustres, Candelabra, Lamps, Semicircles, Mirrors, &c.
GREGG & SON,
18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

IMPORTANT TO GENTLEMEN.
ALL THE LEADING STYLES,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY-MADE, or TO ORDER,
INVERNESS CAPES and TOP COATS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY-MADE, or TO ORDER,
DRESS, FROCK, and LOUNGE COATS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY-MADE, or TO ORDER,
WALKING and OFFICE COATS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY-MADE, or TO ORDER,
WAISTCOATS and TROUSERS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY-MADE, or TO ORDER,
SUPERIOR CLERICAL CLOTHING.
At B. HYAM'S.

READY-MADE, or TO ORDER,
LIVERIES in EVERY KIND,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY-MADE, or TO ORDER,
BOYS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING,
At B. HYAM'S.

NATIONAL TAILOR and CLOTHIER,
THIRTY DAME-STREET,
DUBLIN.

CLERICAL COSTUME.
DRESS SUITS.
We solicit inspection of our
SUPERFINE BLACKS, EXTRA JET, and BISHOPS' CLOTH,
Being unapproachable in Colour, Quality, and Make.
GEORGE MACDONA and CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
CLOTHIERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
AND ROBEMAKERS TO THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK.

EXPERIENCE TEACHETH.

The above was never more perceptible than in the Improved Style of Coat-Cutting
Adopted by
JOHN COLES,
DAWSON-STREET, Corner of Molesworth-street,
Nine years Foreman in one of the First Houses in Dawson-street, and whose long residence in some of the First Houses in the Trade, both in London and Paris, enabled him to devote much time and attention to the science of
COAT-CUTTING,
by which practical experience the correctness of Fit and graceful development of the Figure, arranged under anatomical principles, fully justifies him in the adage that
"EXPERIENCE TEACHETH."

D. DOWNEY, MILITARY & MERCHANT TAILOR,
5, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(late 11, Dawson-street.)
Begs to call public attention to his superior Dress Suit, at £6 16s., consisting of
BLACK DRESS COAT,
Do. TROUSERS, and
MORSCELLE VEST.
Being a practical tradesman, and purchasing his goods on the best terms for cash, he is enabled to undersell by ten per cent. any other respectable establishment in the trade. He furnishes all other articles of his business on the same moderate scale as the above.
5, Upper Sackville-street, 1st February, 1860.

DAMASK AND DIAPER TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, SLIPS, &c.
S. OLDHAM AND SONS,
12, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Solicit inspection of a large supply of above goods, just received from their Bleachers, which, with their usual Stock of
LINENS,
SHEETINGS of every Width,
TOWELLINGS, LONGCLOTHS,
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.,
They will dispose of at the Lowest Prices.

MR. AND MRS. RUSSELL,
40, DAWSON-STREET,
Have the honour to inform the Nobility and Gentry that, finding it necessary to take down and rebuild a portion of their Establishment, and make other extensive alterations, they intend selling off their entire Stock of Goods, previous to commencing, at such reduced prices as will ensure the whole being disposed of during the present month.
The character of the House for First-Class Goods is sufficient guarantee for the quality, and the necessity of disposing of them in so short a time will ensure to the purchaser a tempting inducement in the price.—March 1st, 1860.

PIANOFORTES.
ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS.
MACKINTOSH AND CO.,
12, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN,
Having completed their
NEW SUITE OF WAREROOMS
(The most extensive in Ireland),
Have now a large additional Stock of
PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS,
FOR SALE OR HIRE,
ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.
Old Instruments taken in Exchange.

Harmoniums from - - - - -	£6 6s.
Second-hand Pianofortes from - - -	£5 0s.

NEW GOODS SUITED TO THE PRESENT SEASON.
Our Buyers have just returned from the Markets, and their Purchases are now ready for inspection.
A Case of beautiful BLACK SILK, reasonable in Price, can with confidence be recommended.
SCOTT, BELL, and CO.,
WELLINGTON-QUAY, 2, 3, 4, 5.

SEWING MACHINES.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
J. M. SINGER and CO.'S "GENUINE AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES" are the very best at present Manufactured, both as to durability of workmanship, neatness, and strength of stitch. They are easily worked, and very easy to keep in order. To be had at
69, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
GEORGE F. BENNETT, Sole Agent for Ireland.

THE Agencies are now being Revised of a Life and Fire Insurance Company, with a view to filling up vacancies from deaths and other causes, and of appointing Agents for districts where new populations are growing up, as well as for other places where the Company has not hitherto made appointments.
Applications in writing may be addressed to "X. Y. Z.," Post Magazine Office, Fleet-street, London.
Satisfactory references will be required.

GOUGH'S LECTURE.
TO THE ASSISTANT DRAPERS OF DUBLIN.
The Committee are very anxious to get your adhesion to the Temperance cause, well knowing the position you occupy, and the influence you can exercise to aid them in their object.
Come to Gough's Lecture. Judge for yourselves, and act as becomes your intelligence and respectability.
R. HUNT, Provisional Secretary.

BENNETS, Minors } CHANCERY.
WILLIAM ACHESON begs to inform his patrons that he has purchased a very large portion of the Choicest Articles, from the valuable and well-selected stock of the late Mr. Bennet, all of which he will sell at a full reduction of Fifty per Cent. from the original prices.
Gold Watches and Chains; Brooches and Bracelets; Diamond, Gem, and Signet Rings; Plated Kettles; Tea and Coffee Sets; Corner Dishes; Gravy Dishes, Dish Covers, Flat Dishes Coffee Trays and Salvers, all sizes; Dessert Stands and Epergnes.
An inspection is respectfully solicited, by
WILLIAM ACHESON,
109, GRAFTON-STREET.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION,
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each		£0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from	- -	0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from	- -	5 5 0

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.)

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!
THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccoes prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco.
In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Cannisters.
N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.
J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,
Importer of Foreign Cigars.

IMPORTANT TO PURCHASERS.
THE FURNISHING IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT,
23 and 24, NORTH EARL-STREET.
Strong Tin Dish Covers, 9s. 6d. per set of six; Silver form do., from 15s. a set; Parlour Fenders, with Standards, from 6s. 6d. each; Polished Steel Fire Irons, from 3s. a set; Bedroom Fenders, from 1s. 9d. each; Bedroom Fire Irons, from 1s. 10d. a set; Britannia Teapots, from 3s. each; Ivory-handled Table Knives to balance, engaged, from 12s. per dozen; White Bone-handled do., rimmed, 8s. 8d. per dozen; Black Horn-handled Knives and Forks, 7s. 6d. per dozen; Kitchen Knives and Forks, 5s. per dozen; Engaged Razors, taken back if not approved of, 1s. each; Sweeping Brushes and handles, from 1s. 2d. each, engaged all hair; Black-handled Hearth Brushes, 8½d each; a large assortment of Japanned Trays, from 2s. each; Bread Baskets and Knife Trays, from 1s. 2d. each; Patent Metal Saucepans, tinned inside, from 8d. each; Oval Metal Pots, tinned inside, from 3s. 9d. each; Iron Kettles, 5d. per quart; Iron Coal Boxes, from 1s. 3d. each; also a general assortment of Baths, Tea Urns, Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, Cruets, Tea Sets, Wool Rugs, Cocoa Mats, Iron Bedsteads, Pallliasses, Mattresses, &c., equally cheap.
WILLIAM WHITESTONE,
23 and 24, NORTH EARL-STREET.
☞ All Goods marked in plain figures. No Second Price.

FINEST COLZA OIL.
H. LEEDOM and CO. beg to say they are supplied with a large Stock of Colza Oil, of the very finest quality. From the great attention which they pay to this branch of their trade, they can safely engage to sell no Oil but that which will be sure to give satisfaction.
H. LEEDOM AND CO.,
Wholesale Agents to Price's Candle Company,
34 and 35, MOORE-STREET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Dublin Sailors' Home, 9th March, 1860.

SIR,—A letter appeared in your paper of the 2nd instant, signed "John Leonard," which is calculated to injure the Sailors' Home, and cast a doubt on my veracity. I have already contradicted the statement about dismissing Seamen and keeping their effects until payment is made.

Two notorious bad characters passed through the Home: one a Dane, who was concerned in a robbery on board a Norwegian brig. I turned out; the other left the Institution some time before; he demanded his effects, which I refused to give up, having failed to get a settlement of his debt to the Home from his captain, the broker, or himself, on the eve of the vessel sailing. These men were advised to proceed against me, but both their summonses were dismissed in College-street Police Court. I don't blame Leonard, because I shall be able to show at the proper time the real author of the letter, and where it was written, or revised. It is not the first time he was put forward, by the anonymous letter-writer alluded to, in his hostility to this useful institution and its superintendent. I won't notice any more of his attacks.

RICHARD MARSHALL.

MANLY SPORTS.
The Members of the several Cricket and Boat Clubs are respectfully informed that we are now prepared to execute their orders for Cricketing and Boating Suits, from the
REGISTERED WOOLLEN TWILLS,
THOROUGHLY SHRUNK.
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
54, DAME-STREET,
Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 16s.

CONTROVERSIAL SERMONS ON SUNDAY, MARCH 11, 1860.
I. C. M. T. R. C.
1. MISSION BUILDING, 27, Townsend-street, 11.30 a.m., Rev. H. C. EADE, M.A., Missionary Secretary to the Society.
Subject—"True Comfort in the Hour of Sorrow."—Job xxxiv. 29.
2. MISSION BUILDING, 7 p.m., Rev. C. F. MACCARTHY, Ex-Schol., S.I.C.M.
Subject—"What Virtue in Dr. Cullen's Bit of Wood? What Veneration to be given to it? Is it Superstition to bow down to Old Relics?"
3. ST. WERBURGH'S CHURCH, near Christ Church Cathedral, 7 p.m., Rev. F. F. CARMICHAEL, A.B., Curate.
Subject—"The Mother and Mistress of All Churches."
4. ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, Marlborough-street, 7 p.m., Rev. JAMES ROGERS, A.M. Ex-Schol., I.C.M.
Subject—"Are Adoration of Relics and bowing down to images lawful for Christians?"
5. On Wednesday Evening next, March 14, 1860, in the Church of ST. NICHOLAS WITHOUT, near St. Patrick's Cathedral, Rev. W. C. MOORE, A.M., Rector of Carnew.
Subject:—"Which do Protestants or Roman Catholics show most honour to the Virgin Mary?"
I. When the Lord Jesus gives a sinner peace, can priest, or Pope, or Dr. Cullen break or take it away?
When the Lord said, "Let not your heart be troubled, nor let it be afraid," was it not because of what he had previously said, "Peace I leave with you: My peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, do I give unto you?"—St. John, xiv. 27, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
II. Can Dr. Cullen's invisible bit of timber cure the sick, restore sight, remove fevers, or make cripples leap and walk? Is it better than the old bone in Harold's Cross?
If it cannot cure the body, how can it be expected to cleanse or cure the soul?
Is salvation by a piece of old stick, by rags, or by bones, a better way than by trusting in the Lord Jesus Christ?
How can dead wood, any more than a dead host, save or serve a living man?
III. Was not the Church of Jerusalem before the Church at Rome? Which then was the Mother Church?
Was not Christianity brought home from Jerusalem by the "strangers of Rome," who, on the day of Pentecost, heard the Apostles and Disciples "speak in their own tongue the wonderful works of God?"—Acts, ii. 10, 11, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
Was not Rome the daughter? How, then, could she be the "mistress" of her mother.
IV. Where in His Word does God allow men to bow down to a stick, or a stone, or an old dry bone?
Why will not Roman Catholics adore the living God alone instead of deaf and dumb and dead idols?
Will God give his glory to another, or His praise to graven things, which he forbids?—See Exodus xx., 4, 5, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
Roman Catholic friends, bring your Bibles, come and hear, believe, and be saved.

AGED FEMALE CHARITY.
THE ANNUAL SERMON on behalf of this Charity will be preached (D.V.) in the
WESLEYAN CHAPEL,
LOWER ABBEY-STREET,
On SUNDAY Next, March 11, 1860, at Twelve o'clock, by the
REV. W. P. APPELBE, LL.D.,
When a collection will be made in support of the Widows' Almshouse in Grantham-street, late Whitefriar-street.
The Trustees feel grateful to the Friends of this humane Institution, by whose annual aid it has been supported *Ninety-four Years*, during which period many in the decline of life, reduced from a position of respectable competence, have been rescued from the calamities inseparably attendant on Old Age and Poverty, and they hope this important Charity may still be thought worthy of their accustomed mercy.
The benefactions of those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the following:—
Alderman Atkinson, College-green; Alderman Lambert, Grafton-street; David La Touche and Co., Esqrs.; Rev. Wallace M'Mullen, Lower Abbey-street; George Sykes, 8, Castle-street; J. O. Bonsall, Eldon Terrace, South Circular-road; A. Briscoe, Leinster-road, Rathmines; Robert Thompson, 73, Eccles-street; John M'Cormick, 7, D'Olier-street; Samuel M'Comas, 2, Lower Abbey-street; G. Sidford, 17, Nassau-street, Sub-Treasurer; and by C. Shaw, 3, Wellington-place, Clanbrassil-street, Treasurer.

PEMBROKE-PLACE, UPPER BAGGOT-STREET.
Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Barrel Organ, &c.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 13th March, 1860 (to sell in one day), the entire Furniture of the Residence, No. 10, PEMBROKE-PLACE.
Hall contains Three Chairs, Eight-day Clock, Hat stand, Oilcloth, &c.
Parlours—Eighteen excellent chairs, with Haircloth Seats; Pedestal Sideboard, six feet six inches long; and an open column ditto, seven feet three inches; a nice Dinner Table, four feet six inches wide, extending to twelve feet long; Two Recess Sideboards, Kidderminster Carpets and Rugs, Fenders, Fire Irons, &c.; Window Curtains, and a number of Framed Prints; a Barrel Organ, playing Ten Tunes, with Drum, Triangle, &c., possessing great melody.
Drawingrooms—Twelve very handsome old Mahogany Grecian Chairs, two Couches to match; Easy and Fancy Light Chairs; Round, Sofa, and Card Tables; Chimney Mirror, Secretaire and Book Case, Shelves, and numerous China Ornaments.
Bedrooms contain Four-post and other Bedsteads, and usual Bedroom Furniture.
Kitchen Furniture and Culinary Utensils, Dinner and Dessert China, Glass, &c.
Green-house Plants and Water Barrels, &c.
For THOMAS JONES, 7, Lower Pembroke-street.
ARTHUR JONES AND CO., Auctioneers,
135, St. Stephen's-green.

THE IRISH TIMES.
NEW AGENCY.
The Public are respectfully informed that Miss Gunn has been appointed agent for the sale of the IRISH TIMES at PARSONSTOWN, where it can be had every day on the morning of publication, for ONE PENNY.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Dublin, Friday Evening.

The political aspect is without change, and the same causes which we lately noticed as affecting prices still remain. In London there was rather a downward tendency observable this morning; but prices improved one-eighth at one o'clock, though they again receded. The Stock settlement, and the pressure for money which is generally found to exist at the commencement of a month, are not now influencing prices, which are acted upon by the full force of political and domestic circumstances; and until some of the complications are removed, or the public mind is quieted in reference to them, Funds cannot be expected to advance.

In this market, to-day, there was a large Stock business done, and Consols and New Threes were very firm at the prices quoted; Local Debentures were not dealt in, but Kingstown £4 per cent. Debentures were realising one and one-quarter premium, while we find other Debentures of even £5 per cent. not reaching so high; Banking Shares are still in demand; Bank Stock was done at last price; Hibernians were dealt in at an advance, and Nationals at the former quotation—at which price, however, there are rather sellers; Royals were not dealt in, but buyers at last price; Steam Shares still show improvement in some cases: the old City of Dublin Steams are done at an advance of 5s., and the Shipbuilders at 15s. advance; sellers, however, at 53s., but buyers at a reduced figure; Atlantics were done at 3⅞ to-day, and are steady, but Dundalks were offered; Mining Shares were in very good demand, and in some of them a very large business was done—in General Mines, for instance, which were done at 5, being 7s. 6d. advance, the cause being some favourable reports about the demand for the zinc ore; Mining Company of Ireland Shares were done at the previous price, 14½, at which there are buyers; Wicklow Coppers are done at an advance again to-day, and are steady; Alliance Gas Shares were done at one-eighth advance, but they were rather offered.

Railway Shares were in very good request to-day, and in several cases there was a good business transacted. Ballymenas were rather offered at the last quotation, as were also Belfast Junctions; Droghedas were steady at the previous price, and largely dealt in; Kingstown Stock was steady at last price, though rather offered, as were also Dundalks; Great Southern and Western Stock very steady in tone, but not dealt in; buyers of Killarneys; Midlands were offered at the last price, buyers under it. For Waterford and Limericks a sudden demand sprung up to-day, probably on account of some negociations for an amalgamation on certain terms with the Waterford and Kilkenny line. A large business was done, at, however, a reduction on the last price; in Railway Preference no great change; buyers of Cork and Bandons No. 1; sellers of Cork and Bandons No. 2; buyers of Great Southern 4 per cents, and Wicklows rather offered.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 9.

OPENING PRICES.			
Consols Money,	...	...	94¼ ⅜
Account,	...	...	94¾
New Threes,	...	...	94¼ ⅜
NOON PRICES.			
Consols Money,	...	...	94¼ ⅜
Account,	...	...	94¾
New Threes,	...	...	94¼ ⅜
1 P.M. PRICES.			
Consols Money	...	...	94¼ ⅜
Account	...	...	94¼ ⅜
New Threes	...	...	94¾
2-15 P.M. PRICES.			
Consols Money,	...	...	94¼
Account,	...	...	94¼ ⅜
New Threes,	...	...	94¾
CLOSING PRICES.			
Consols Money	...	...	94¼ ⅜
Account,	...	...	94¾
New Threes,	...	...	94¼ ⅜

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills, 20 18; Caledonians, 95¼; Eastern Counties, 55 4¼; Great Western, 68¼; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 98 7¼; London and North Western, 96¾ ¼; London and South Western, 91¼; Midland Stock, 108¼ ¼ 9¼; South Eastern, 87¼ 8. Consols opened firm at 94¼ ⅜, and are steady and firm at that price. Shares very firm in tone, at an advance of about one-fourth per cent. Midlands very good.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, FRIDAY.—In the absence of further disquieting intelligence from the Continent, an improvement has taken place to-day in the Stock markets. The result of last night's proceedings in the House of Commons is regarded favourably. Consols exhibited a recovery of ⅛ to ¼ per cent. Most of the leading British Railway Stocks have advanced about ½ per cent.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Exchequer Bills, 18 22; Bank Stock, 229 231; Amberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junction, 6¼ ¾; Caledonians, 93¼; Chester and Holyhead, 51¼ 52; Eastern Counties, 55¼; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 80¼ 81¼; Great Northern, 107¾ 108¼; Great Northern A, 102¼ 103¼; Great Western, 66¼ ¾; Great Western of Canada, 11¼ ¾; Grand Trunk of Canada, 34¼ ¾; Great Southern and Western, 113 114; London and North Western, 97¼; London and South Western, 91¼ ⅛; Leeds Northern, 45¼ 6¼; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 40¼ ¾; Midland Stock, 109¼ ¾; North British, 60¼; South Eastern, 88¼ ¼; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 91¼ ¾; York and North Midland, 75¼. Consols close firm at 94¾ ⅞. Share market extremely flat in tone, at above rates. Stock in good demand. Great Northern A and Midland best market. Canadian firm.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(Times City Article.)

Thursday Evening.

This has been settling day in the English funds, and they have closed at a further decline. The deliveries of the stock have been rather numerous. The various diplomatic documents lately published on the Italian Question have tended to increase the feeling of political mistrust. Demand for discount to-day has increased, and few transactions have taken place below 4 per cent.

(Daily News' City Article.)

Thursday Evening.

The Stock markets are still prejudiced by the crisis in Continental politics. A fresh fall of ⅛ to ¼ per cent. has been established in Consols. The downward movement extended to most of the other departments. There has been a rather sudden revival of activity in the Discount market. The supply of money has diminished, owing to the influx of revenue into the Bank. A few transactions took place below 4 per cent., a brisk demand was consequently experienced at the Bank of England. There were no operations in bullion at the Bank to-day.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—MARCH 9.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	—
Ditto for Account, 9th April ...	93¾ ⅞
New 3 per Cent. Stock	93½ ⅝ ¾
Ditto for Account, 9th April ...	93¾ ⅞
BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland, £100 paid, ...	241½
Hibernian Bank, £25 paid, ...	34¾
National Bank, £25 paid, ...	61¾
STEAM.	
Atlantic, limited	3⅞
City of Dublin, £100 paid ...	91
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building Company	52½ ¾ 53
MINES.	
Barravore Silver Lead (Limited) ...	11s
Carysfort Mining Company, (Limited) ...	10s 6d
Ditto, paid in full	2
Connorree Mining Company of Ireland, limited ...	20s 6d
General Mining Company of Ireland (Limited) ...	5 4½
Ditto, per account, ...	5
Mining Co. of Ireland, ...	14½
Wicklow Copper (Limited) ...	60½
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers' Gas ...	10
RAILWAY DEBENTURES.	
Dublin and Kingstown, 4 per cent. of £100	101¼
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Drogheda, ...	75½ x d
Ditto thirds	25½ x d
Waterford and Limerick	24¾ x d
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	98¼

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the Stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th March. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRID.	SAT.
3 per Cent. Consols........	94 94¼		93¾	93¾		
Ditto for account........	94	94¼	93¾ 94		93¾ ⅞	94¼
3 per Cent. Reduced........						
New 3 per Cent Stock........	93¾	93¾ ⅞	93¾	93¾ 93	93½¾⅞	93¾ ⅞
Ditto for account........	93¾	93¾ ⅞	93	93¾	93¾ ⅞	93¾ ⅞
Bank Stock........						

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

SATURDAY MARCH 10TH.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS ... ... Open daily,
BOTANIC GARDENS ... Glasnevin; Monday, Wednesday, [Friday, and Saturday.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visiters introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum, every day, free.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.—For Twelve nights more—Kratky Baschik, the Hungarian Wizard and Musician. Doors open at Half-past Seven, to commence at Eight o'Clock.

LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Hamilton's Diorama of Italy Open this evening.

THE THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL.—To-night—"Lucrezia Borgia;" "La Serva Padrona."

QUEEN'S THEATRE.—To-night—"Castle Spectre;" "Nicholas Nickleby."

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—MARCH 10.

Morning Tide, 12-35. Evening Tide, 12-56.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock p.m., and the Third Edition at 4 o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, March 3, amounted to 52,416 copies, making an average of 8,736 copies daily.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland ...	One and Six p.m., daily
Belgium, Holland, and Germany	Six p.m., daily.
America (Boston and Newfoundland (Q) ...	Ten a.m., March 11.
Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius and India (Bombay) (S.)	One p.m., March 11.
America (New York) (S) ..	One p.m., March 13.
Constantinople ...	Six p.m., March 14.
America (Portland) (Q) ...	Ten a.m., March 15.
Spain and Portugal (S) West Indies and Pacific (S).	One p.m., March 16.
America (New York and Bahamas (LI) ...	One p.m., March 18.
Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, and India (Bombay) via Marseilles ...	Six p.m., March 18.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., (S) America New York, (S) ...	One p.m., March 19.
Constantinople ...	Six p.m., March 22.
America, Portland, Q ...	Ten a.m., March 22.
West Coast of Africa (LI) ...	Six p.m., March 23.
America (Boston and Bermuda), (Q.) ...	Six p.m., March 25.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles ...	Six p.m., March 25.
India (Bombay) (S.), Spain and Portugal (S.), ...	One p.m., March 26.
Constantinople ...	Six p.m., March 26.
America (Portland) (Q.) ...	Ten a.m., March 29.
Newfoundland (G.) ...	Ten a.m., March 31.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta Packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

BANK RETURNS.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT — Notes Issued, £28,989,505; Government Debt, £11,015,100; other Securities, £3,459,900; Gold coin, &c., £14,514,505. Total, £28,989,505.

BANKING DEPARTMENT — Proprietors' Capital, £14,553,000; Rest, £3,722,497; Public Deposits, £8,341,365; Other Deposits, £14,836,611; 7-day, &c., £697,452.—Total, 40,150,725. Government Securities, £10,171,190; other Securities, £20,953,897; Notes, £8,320,150; Gold and Silver Coin, £705,688.—Total, £40,150,925.

THE IRISH TRAMWAYS BILL.

We have received from a correspondent, interested in the success of the Tramway scheme, a paper on the subject. It, however, contains nothing to induce us to alter our opinion that the introduction of Tramways into this or any other city in the kingdom will be most objectionable, and decidedly injurious to the public interests.

FIRE IN GLASGOW.—About four o'clock, on Thursday morning, a fire broke out in the iron foundry of Messrs. Inglis & Co., Whitehall-street, Anderston.

A public library has been established in the rising town of Rathdowney, the subscription to which is exceedingly moderate, and we understand the supply of books is good and well selected.

THE LATE CAPTAIN HARRISON.—Some misapprehension having arisen in consequence of the absence of Royal patronage to the subscription in behalf of the widow of the late captain of the Great Eastern—an enterprise in which her Majesty and the Prince Consort had taken so marked an interest—we are requested to explain that it is contrary to precedent for her Majesty or the Prince Consort to join a subscription on behalf of a private individual. The following letter has been received from Sir C. B. Phipps, K.C.B.:—

"Buckingham Palace, March 1.

"SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date. I have the honour to acquaint you, in reply, that it is contrary to established rule for her Majesty the Queen or the Prince Consort to join a subscription for a private individual.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient humble servant, "C. B. PHIPPS."

BIRTHS.

Meyer—February 13, at Galatz, the wife of the Rev. Theodore Meyer of a son.

DEATHS.

Griffith—March 3, at her residence, 22, Stephens'-street, Sligo, aged 76, Brilliana, relict of the late William Griffith, Esq., J.P., of Ballytivnan House, county Sligo.

Hazlitt—March 6, at Dublin, Margaret Jane, widow of the late John Hazlitt, Esq., S.I. Constabulary.

CLERICAL ATTIRE.
The great amount of support we have received during the past year, from the Clergy of Ireland has determined us to devote more than ordinary attention to the production of Clerical Attire.
Importing our Woollen Goods direct from the Manufacturers, and personally superintending every department of our business, we are enabled to produce first-class articles at prices usually paid for inferior garments.
Our present stock of Superfine West of England Broadcloths and Doeskins, Oxford Cloths and Cassimeres, will be found unsurpassed in the trade.
We beg to subjoin a list of prices, for cash payment, and all orders we may be favoured with shall be promptly and carefully executed.

FIRST QUALITY.		SECOND QUALITY.	
Frock Coat, ...	£3 10 0	Frock Coat, ...	£2 15 0
Vest, ...	0 14 0	Vest, ...	0 12 6
Trousers, ...	1 10 0	Trousers, ...	1 5 0

BROWNE & PAYNE,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

THE SATURDAY HERALD,
Of this day, March 10, contains the Latest News from France, Italy, Austria, India, China, America, &c. The War between Spain and Morocco; Great Meeting of the Ulster Education Association in Derry; Loss of the Hungarian; Her Majesty's reception of the Officers of the Volunteer Rifle Corps; Prospects of War between Austria and Piedmont; Parliamentary Proceedings respecting the French Treaty of Commerce, the Annexation of Savoy to France, &c.; Dr. Livingstone's Expedition; the City Sessions; the Assizes; the Dublin Corporation Water Works Bill; Meetings of the Grand Canal Company, The Royal Irish Academy, The Corporation, North and South Dublin Unions, Grocers' and Vintners' Society, the Dublin and Drogheda Railway, the Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway: together with all Ecclesiastical, Legal, Military, Sporting, Naval, and Commercial Intelligence; also all Fairs, Markets, and other interesting news of the week.
Price 3d., Stamped 4d.
SATURDAY HERALD OFFICE,
No. 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, MARCH 10.

THE cautious, and yet bold, reply of Count Cavour to the circular of M. Thouvenel has, apparently, decided, for the moment, the action of France. Count Cavour proposes to take a vote, by universal suffrage, to determine whether France is to possess Savoy, or Tuscany is to be "autonomous." It is a cruel thing to ask a King to give up the ancient cradle of his race—the oldest in Europe—and to consign to a strange Power the most loyal and devoted portion of his subjects. Still, if these subjects will it to be so, if they are dazzled by the splendid array of armies marching to and fro through their territories, and wish to be united to the greatest military Power in Europe, Victor Emmanuel will yield to their desire. If Tuscany prefers autonomy—that is, a child of six years old as King, supported by a French Regent, and a French army—to annexation with Sardinia, and the formation of a Central Kingdom of Italy, Victor Emmanuel consents, provided the will of the people be freely expressed, and they abjure their legitimate expectations. It would appear that these appeals to the principle of universal suffrage are displeasing to an Emperor who owes his Throne to universal suffrage. The French army in Lombardy is said to be on the point of leaving, whether for France or Florence, who can say? If towards France they will probably delay a while in Savoy, until the Emperor finds time to explain to European Courts the exigency which compels him to seize the towers which guard Italy; if towards Florence, we are to suppose they only march thither to secure perfect freedom for the exercise of the franchise.

For the last month we have read continually of great military preparations being made by Austria in Venetia. Venetia itself is tranquil, but it is the tranquillity of death. All who could leave that doomed land have fled either into Lombardy or the Romagna. The last ukase, which orders the police to seize any person suspected of Sardinian tendencies or Liberal opinions, and to enlist them in the armies for five years, has driven away the few who had ventured to remain. Those who have read the accounts of the engagements at Magenta and elsewhere will recollect that *Italians* were always placed by the Austrians in the van of the battle, and were exposed to certain destruction. A similar fate is reserved for those Venetians who may incur the suspicion of the police, should ever war break out again.

The Treaty of Villafranca consigned Lombardy to France, in trust for Sardinia, but on the express condition that the exiled Dukes should be restored. This last condition has not been fulfilled, and Austria may think herself justified in an attempt to regain Lombardy. Should the Emperor of France permit an attempt of this kind, and thus efface all the glory of his Italian campaign, Sardinia is able of herself to cope with any forces Austria is likely to bring against her. Cavour has evidently foreseen a contingency of this kind, for the levies he has made will bring into the field 160,000 men, all of the same race, and animated with a love of liberty. In the present bankrupt condition of the Austrian Treasury, she could not find means to support 100,000 men in Italy. Then, there is Hungary, ready to leap to arms at the first rumour of Austrian embarrassment. Nor are there wanting other elements of weakness among the seven nationalities which force keeps together under the House of Hapsburg.

The King of Naples, no doubt, would be glad to assist either Austria or the Pope against Sardinia, but even tyrants have a keen sense of their own interest. While we write, we hear of commotions in Naples itself, of the sudden recall of all outflying troops to the Capital, and of noblemen arrested or exiled. The fleet of Sardinia is treble that of Naples, and is in a high state of efficiency. The presence of a few war-ships in the bay of Naples would alone create a revolution, if it be not already begun, and the "last of the Bourbons" will have enough to do to maintain his own throne without assailing Sardinia.

There is one Power apparently not unwilling to brave an encounter, not through any hope of being able successfully to attack Sardinia, but through a desire of throwing all into confusion. But Rome herself is on the verge of anarchy. Mutterings are heard in cafes; as of old the plebeians seceded to Mons Sacer, so now the discontented proceed to the same hallowed spot, to make demonstrations out of earshot of the French garrison. The *emeute* among the students of the college of Sapienza proves that even the seclusion of the cloister cannot crush out the love of liberty which is natural to man. Austria would readily furnish troops, and has done so; but how are they to be paid? The Jews might have obliged the Pope, were it not for the seizure of young Mortara. The thirty or forty thousand pounds collected in Ireland will not support a regiment of dragoons for a six months' campaign. The presence of the French troops alone preserves the city of Rome for the Pontiff. Were they withdrawn, the tricolour would float on the Vatican before the sound of their drums had died away.

Collisions, no doubt, there will be, such as that which is reported to have occurred between the Austrians and Sardinians on the Mincio. Such occurrences must be expected when all are in arms, and when, by a strange arrangement, Austria was allowed, not only to retain her fortresses in the Quadrilateral, but a wide sweep of land on the Piedmontese side of the Mincio. No natural frontier separates those who are too ready to become belligerents, and the guards of one nation are relieved within sight of those of the other. But Austria will think twice before she risks another battle of Goito. In 1848, she was beaten at all points by the Sardinians alone, until treachery and Red Republicanism worked the ruin of Charles Albert. Now she will have to contend against a united Italy, strong not only in her cause, but in her preparation. If Italy is allowed "to speak out for "herself," without interference from Ideal protectors, we have no fears for the result should Austria be mad enough to assail her.

THE April Religious Meetings which have, for many years past, been held in the Rotundo of this city, are the most useful of the kind in Ireland. The feeling of sympathy and brotherhood which is by them engendered amongst our clergy, when they come together from every parish in the land, is, indeed, a most valuable encouragement to strengthen all to toil at their allotted tasks. Clergymen, who may long have been secluded in some mountainous region of the far West or rugged North, may then return to the associations of early life, its friendships and its struggles; and, like the giant who gained new strength each time he touched his mother, may return thence reinvigorated for their labours of love. It is, then, extremely important that, at these meetings, everything which may tend to foster a spirit of cold formality should be banished, and that Christian warmth and freedom should be the predominating elements. A short time ago, some letters appeared in the columns of a contemporary, complaining of the rule by which the privilege of speaking upon these occasions is confined to men chosen beforehand. This, in the opinion of these writers, tends to produce an evil effect; since many able clergymen, who are now perforce silent, would gladly speak upon many subjects which arise during the course of the meetings. Precedent is now so powerful, that although the chairman for the day, after the appointed speakers have all concluded, asks whether any other gentleman wishes to address the assembly, the hour is then so far advanced that all feel that it is then *too late* to recommence the subject. One writer mentions an instance where a distinguished clergyman, after the conclusion of one of the regular speeches, addressed the assembly with great force and eloquence. After he had sat down, the chairman rose and said, "Let us now *resume* our business;" evidently showing that he considered the conduct of the last speaker as an interruption of the day's proceedings, and a violation of order. The stranger, feeling, of course, that he had obtruded himself upon the meeting, left the room, determined not to expose himself to alike indignity a second time. This is a wrong state of things, and it appears to us that the only remedy is, not to have the same stereotyped speakers reappointed each year, but to allow every clergyman, as he catches the chairman's eye, to rise and address the audience for as long a time as he pleases. We do not for a moment wish to say anything against those gentlemen who each year so gracefully adorn our April meetings. Were the arrangements which we propose carried out, we trust that these same speakers would still address us; all that we desire is, that other clergymen should be privileged to do so too. There would be no fear of a lack of speakers; there would be abundance of Irish eloquence to enliven the scene; while the varied succession of those who would stand forward would have a greater tendency to secure the hearers' attention, and thereby be productive of much more good.

The resolutions, too, which at each meeting are regularly moved, seconded, and carried, are now so constantly reiterated that they lose much of their native force. How much better would it be if, instead of moving formal resolutions, about which no one cares, each speaker was to select some particular topic connected with the working of the society which he may be advocating, and were to discuss it thoroughly and well! Different subjects, connected with Church Education, Missionary enterprise abroad, the history of the Jews, &c., might thus be most profitably discussed. This remark does not, of course, apply to the gentlemen who form the deputation of each society. *They* must, of course, speak to resolutions, and are expected to give a general sketch of the operations of their society during the past year. This, of course, is necessary and useful. It is, however, the practice of continuing to move resolutions throughout the day which, in our opinion, tends to produce formality. If a motion must be brought forward, some one must necessarily be asked to move it, and freedom of speech is thus curtailed. One alteration is, we believe, to take place this year. The meetings are now to be held in the Metropolitan Hall, instead of in the Rotundo. We venture to express a hope that, as the managers in the matter are making one change, they will make another, and allow the clergy the privilege of free and unfettered speech.

The *Times* on the Commercial Treaty and Mr. Byng's resolution:—

In deference to the wishes of its more correct and methodical members, the House of Commons has suspended the reform of our Customs, and the measures necessary to enable the Queen to carry out the Treaty with France, in order to spend a couple of days in considering that Treaty in general, and expressing an opinion upon it. It has already expressed its opinion in the most practical way by passing sundry resolutions, embodying articles of the Treaty, and by rejecting some motions adverse to it. The present, therefore, is a mere formality. It is as when the building of an important edifice is interrupted when the walls are mid-high, in order to "lay the first stone." But in all that refers to public discussions we are a nation of formalists. Many a meeting has been reminded just before parting that it has not yet been formally opened, that the chairman has not been properly installed, the purpose of the meeting properly stated, or the resolutions rightly put. Forms have their utility, but when we do a thing effectually, and do it formally also, there is apt to be double toil and trouble. The House of Commons feel this, and even the gentlemen who were prepared to discuss the Customs changes and the Treaty itself, freely and fully, are ashamed of this foolish waste of time. Mr. Lindsay has withdrawn his amendment, and Lord A. Vane Tempest his; Sir H. Cairns offers no impediment; Mr. Byng's resolution is to be passed without a division; and this evening, as well as the last, is thus devoted to the peaceable repetition of a pious form. A debate, which goes over old ground, and in which there is no intention to divide the House, must be anything but lively, and we could almost suggest to our readers that they may spend their time better than in poring over the Parliamentary Intelligence in this morning's paper. Unanimity, however, has its charms, and when so much of private life is sacrificed to punctilios, it is pleasant to see the entire House of Commons reverting to the "goose step," and spelling the A B C of its profession.

In the British House of Commons Mr. Byng's resolution must be only a form, not merely because it travels over ground already beaten smooth, but because, upon principles long admitted by our Legislature, every concession on the British side is as much a benefit to England as to France, and even more so. It is now established in this country that cheapness and abundance are positive advantages to the whole community, even if we are dealing with a nation of Prohibitionists. In the natural order of things, no nation can prohibit the import of manufactures all round, even if it wished ever so much. It will be certain to want a good deal that is made elsewhere. France may have conceived the grand idea of manufacturing for the whole human race. She may desire to see her whole population laboriously employed in converting raw materials into finished works of art, and returning them in that last form to her ruder or less ingenious neighbours. She may desire to take from us coal and iron and wool; from another nation timber; from another the scarcely fermented syrup of the grape; from another silk or cotton wool, or other material fresh from nature's generous store. That is what France wishes. That is what she imagines us also to aspire after, and to make the *beau ideal* of a great and prosperous realm. It is the very idea adopted by the Protectionist Opposition in the House. The Treaty, they say, is a bad bargain. There is no reciprocity. We give ten times more than we take. The answer is, that we are prepared to give up Customs duties even if there be no reciprocal concession on the part of France. It is advisable to cheapen her wines, even if she should utterly refuse to admit a single article in return. Her population will never adapt or limit their wants to the convenience of the Treasury, or even the home manufacturer. They will be sure to want a good deal not only produced, but even manufactured, elsewhere. The money they receive from us will burn in their pockets, and perhaps, by a circuit not easy to trace, will find its way back to this country. Why, then, may we not deal with our own side of the Treaty, and pass it as a gain to ourselves? Why may not Mr. Gladstone enter the House with a smiling face, and inform it that he has taken off Customs duties to the amount of a couple of millions, and then sit down? Simply because there is no harm in purchasing one set of benefits by means of another set of benefits, and so doing ourselves good in two ways at once. We have to deal with Frenchmen, a nation of bargainers. Everything with them is reciprocity. By adapting ourselves to their view of the subject we may win them to reform their tariff, and there is no reason why we should not. This answers at once all the objections urged again and again to the Commercial Treaty, that it is not a good bargain.

What is it, in fact, that drives France to revise her tariff? It is not merely the expectation of a similar revisal on our side. It is not merely the hope of a good bargain, though she tries to make one. It is the discovery that she does herself no manner of good by her endless prohibitions and protective arrangements. With a severe code of navigation laws, as Mr. Baines pointed out last night, she finds her shipping decrease. With all efforts at home production, she finds that her people neither make nor consume so much as we do. The French population have fewer wants than ours, and at the same time every product of home industry and skill is dearer in France than in England—that is, every product at all in general use. In this respect matters have grown visibly worse and worse. Thirty years ago it was no unusual thing for English families to reside in France, and even at Paris, for the sake of cheapness. That is now out of the question. Even the peculiar manufacture of France, her own wine, is now three times the cost it then was. So her Government, finding that prohibitions and high duties are of no use, are now slowly and timorously creeping on to Free Trade. Thus, though France is trying to make a bargain, the original motive of this Treaty on her side is the consciousness that she has made a very bad bargain, indeed, by trying to consult her own interest alone. She is ceasing to do evil and learning to do well, even though she has not yet learned to do well freely and honestly for its own sake. If, then, France has partially given up the idea of a bargain, or if she only recurs to that mode of action by force of habit, it is quite time that Englishmen should cease to describe the Treaty as a bad bargain. It is no bargain at all, but, as Mr. Byng says, an interchange of mutual good offices. The debate stands adjourned till to-night, simply to give several members an opportunity of talking about the Treaty, and expressing their adhesion. There is no amendment, and will, we suppose, be no division; and, after discharging a constitutional etiquette, the House will proceed, we hope, quietly and rapidly to the end of the chapter.

Fashionable Intelligence.

LONDON, FRIDAY.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and the Princesses Helena, Louisa, and Beatrice, left Buckingham Palace at 10 o'clock yesterday morning for Osborne, Isle of Wight. The Royal suite consisted of the Countess of Caledon, Hon. Caroline Cavendish, Major-General the Hon. C. Grey, Lord Alfred Paget, Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, the Master of the Household, Major Cowell, and Major Elphinstone.

The Queen and Prince were conducted to their carriage by the Earl of St. Germans, Viscount Sydney, Marquis of Ailesbury, Earl Spencer, Viscount Castlerosse, Viscount Torrington, Lord Waterpark, Sir Edward Bowater and Colonel F. Seymour, C.B.

The Royal party proceeded to the private station of the South-Western Railway at Vauxhall, and left by a special train for Gosport.

Earl Fitzwilliam has arrived in Grosvenor-square, from Wentworth House, Yorkshire. The noble earl entertained a large party of officers belonging to the Yorkshire Volunteer Rifle Corps on Tuesday evening.

Lord and Lady Monteagle received at dinner on Tuesday, in Park-street, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord and Lady Dunfermline, the Principal of Brasenose College and the Hon. Mrs. Cradock, Sir John Lady Catherine, and Miss Boileau; the Right Hon. Edward and Mrs. Cardwell, Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P., and Mr. Panizzi.

Mr. and Lady Jane Peel and Miss Constance Peel have arrived at their house, 2, Great Stanhope-street.

The Dean of Worcester and Mrs. Peel, and Mr. R. Peel have left Farrance's Hotel, for the Deanery, Worcester.

We regret to learn the Lord Chief Justice, Sir Alexander Cockburn, is suffering from indisposition, at his residence in Hertford-street, May-fair, which has prevented his lordship from going the circuit.

The Ven. Archdeacon Verschoyle and Mrs. Verschoyle have left the Hibernian Hotel for Sligo.

Doctor Fleming has returned from London to his residence No. 6, Merrion-square North.

The latest arrivals at the Royal Albion Hotel, Brighton include Lord and Lady Elibank, Mr. and Mrs. Mocatta, Mr. and Mrs. Dent and family, Mr. R. Norman, Mrs. and Miss Baird, Mrs. Belcher, Sir George Bisshopp, Bart.; Captain Horace Durrant, Mr. George Weld, Sir Richard Levinge, Bart., M.P.; Mr. Calloway, Rev. Mr. Bacon, Mr. Newman, Mr. Buckner, Mr. Shepton, &c.

The Army.

We believe it is definitively arranged that Lord W. Paulet, C.B., at present commanding the 1st infantry Brigade at Aldershott, succeeds to the command of the South-west District on Major-General Sir James Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., entering upon his duties at the Horse Guards as Adjutant-General of the Forces.

A special order was on Thursday received by the heads of departments of Woolwich Arsenal from the Secretary of State for War, to the effect that all volunteer officers presenting themselves in uniform may be permitted to see the Arsenal.

Col. R. Rumley, the newly appointed Vice-President of the Council of Military Education, vice Major-General Cameron, has returned from his Staff employment at Gibraltar, and will forthwith enter on the duties of his appointment.

Lieut. William Romilly, 2nd battalion of the 23rd Regiment, has been appointed aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. Sir J. G. Le Marchant, Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Malta.

The next examination of candidates for direct commissions by the Council of Military Education takes place at the Royal College, Chelsea, on Wednesday, the 11th proximo, and will terminate on Tuesday, the 17th.

The whole of the officers and men composing the 4th brigade of Field Artillery on yesterday mustered in front of the barracks at Woolwich, for marching past parade and inspection by Major-Gen. Sir Richard Dacres, K.C.B., commanding the garrison.

A large detachment of drivers, newly enlisted, were on Thursday ordered to be despatched from the depot brigade to the encampment at Aldershott, and arrangements are being carried out at Woolwich for the reception of a large draft of service men from Aldershott and Shorncliffe, to complete the organisation of the 15th and 16th brigades, to be formed during the ensuing month.

The 36th Regiment, at Devonport, will on this day (Saturday) remove to the Plymouth Citadel, and occupy the quarters recently vacated by the Royal Dublin Militia. The 11th Regiment, from Aldershott, will go to Devonport.

For the future all vessels employed for the conveyance of troops from port to port in the United Kingdom or Ireland are to be furnished with boats fitted with Clifford's or Kynaston's lowering apparatus.

The Navy.

Several of the Armstrong guns have been forwarded from Woolwich to Portsmouth. Two of them have been mounted at Fort Cumberland, the head-quarters of the Royal Marine Artillery, and others have been placed on board her Majesty's ship Excellent, Captain R. S. Hewlett, C.B., the gunnery ship at the port.

The launch of the Howe was most successfully effected from No. 2 shed at Pembroke dockyard on Wednesday last. From an early hour in the morning the sightseers poured in from the surrounding country. At a few minutes before six o'clock, Miss Ramsay, daughter of General Ramsay, and niece to Captain George Ramsay, C.B., Captain-Superintendent of Pembroke dockyard, came forward, and, taking the gaily decorated bottle that hung at the vessel's bow, dashed it against the stem, and the christening of the Howe was an accomplished fact. At ten minutes past six o'clock p.m., just three minutes from the time the dog-shores had been knocked away, the Howe moved off, and, gliding grandly down the greased ways, gathering speed as she went, reached the water amid enthusiastic cheers and waving of handkerchiefs, while the dockyard band played "Rule Britannia." As soon as she had gained a sufficient offing she was brought up, and the largest line-of-battle ship in her Majesty's navy swung to her anchor for the first time. The Howe was designed by Rear-Admiral Sir Baldwin W. Walker, K.C.B., Controller of the Navy. Her principal dimensions are as follows:—Length over all, 301ft. 1in.; length between perpendiculars, 260ft.; length of keel for tonnage, 220ft.; breadth, extreme, 61ft.; breadth for tonnage, 60ft. 2in.; depth of hold, 26ft. 4in.; depth from top of figure-head to keel, 61ft. 9in.; burden in tons of ship, 3,594; burden in tons of engine-room, 1,842; burden in tons of builder's measurement, 4,236; load draught of water when ready for sea, afore, about 24ft. 9in.; ditto, abaft, about 25ft. 8in.; weight of hull when launched, about 3,500 tons. Her complement of officers and men will be 1,130. Her engines are of 1,000 horse-power, and are made by Messrs. Penn and Son, of Greenwich.

Her Majesty's Royal paddle yacht Osborne, Master-Commander Bower, has been taken into the steam basin at Portsmouth for the purpose of having her old boilers taken out, and receiving new ones fitted with superheating steam apparatus.

The crew of the Euryalus, 51, screw, Captain J. W. Tarleton, C.B., were paid down in the steam basin at Portsmouth on Thursday, and granted 14 days' leave ashore.

John Williams (1), belonging to her Majesty's ship Trafalgar, was tried by court-martial at Plymouth, on Wednesday for refusing on the 1st of March to obey the orders of John Fawkes, additional boatswain, and for striking William Rayfield, leading seaman, and George Green, captain of the foretop. The prisoner pleaded Guilty, and was sentenced to receive 48 lashes, be imprisoned 12 months, and be dismissed from her Majesty's service.

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GARRISON AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

Last evening a second representation of garrison theatricals was given, with considerable eclat, in the theatre of the Portobello Gardens. The building, which was fast falling to decay, has undergone a complete renovation, and its interior presents a neat and handsome appearance. It was brilliantly illuminated last evening, and filled by an audience comprising the *elite* of Dublin nobility. His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, accompanied by some Ladies of the Household, and a numerous staff, arrived at half-past eight o'clock, and was conducted to the place set apart for the Viceregal party, beneath a handsome and neatly upholstered throne, enclosed within a prescribed space. The band of the 1st Royal Dragoons, conducted by Mr. Heidleman, played the National Anthem, with a vocal accompaniment, on the arrival of his Excellency. Immediately after the curtain rose, when Douglas Jerrold's romantic and interesting comedy, in three acts, entitled the "Prisoner of War," was presented, and for the *dramatis personæ* the *beaux esprits* of the amateur dramatic corps appeared to have been chosen. The result was the entire success of the piece. The part of *Boaz*, the Jew, was played with peculiar tact and ability by Captain Grant, of the 60th Rifles; as also that of *Tom Heyday* (a midshipman) by Captain Bland, of the 76th Regiment. Captain Everard's representation of the important *role* of *Peter Pallmall* was, generally speaking, creditable, especially having regard to the fact that the gallant officer is an amateur possessing but little experience as an interpreter of the drama. The female characters were sustained by Mrs. Parker, Miss Annie Parker, Miss Thorne, and Miss Haydon, with characteristic ability. The performance concluded with an amusing farce, by Mr. G. M. Morton, entitled "Ticklish Times." The following was the caste:—Sir William Ramsay (a Jacobite leader), Mr. Walker, R.H.A.; Bodkins (a retired linen draper), Captain Grant, 60th Rifles; Launcelot Griggs, Lieutenant-Colonel Strange, R.H.A.; Jansen (a Dutch smuggler), Capt. Bridge, 26th Regiment; Mrs. Griggs, Miss Thorne; Winifred, Miss Haydon; Dot (servant to Bodkins), Mrs. Burkinshaw. On the whole, the performance was *comme il faut*. The next representation will take place on Wednesday evening, the 21st instant.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The third grand concert of this society took place yesterday evening, and notwithstanding that the managers of the Garrison Theatricals had, by an extraordinary arrangement, selected the same evening for their second performance, yet it seemed not to have interfered in the least with the attendance at this very popular society; for on no former occasion do we recollect to have seen a more brilliant or a more numerous attendance, and never did an assemblage seem better pleased with the musical treat which was presented to them. At first it was feared that Mdlle. Piccolomini would have been prevented by indisposition from taking the parts allotted to her in the concert, but immediately after a duetto sung by Signor Aldighieri and Mr. Patey, this charming cantatrice appeared, and received a most enthusiastic welcome from all present. We regretted to perceive that she is still suffering very much from a severe cold, but, nevertheless, she sang with all the sweetness and fascination for which she is so eminent; and most cheerfully responded to the encores which we cannot help thinking were most unfairly demanded to two of her songs. Nothing could surpass the charming manner in which she rendered the last song, "Il bacio," and the coaxing and bewitching expression which she imparted to both words and music made it almost impossible to resist redemanding it. Of the other artistes it is enough to say that they sang with all their accustomed power and effectiveness, and where all were so successful it would be invidious to particularise. However, we cannot omit noticing Signor Belart's rendering of "Ecco vidente," which was warmly applauded and encored. The instrumental music was more than usually attractive, and fully sustained the high reputation which this society has attained under its able and indefatigable conductor.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE.

Four o'clock, a.m.

FRANCE AND SARDINIA.

TURIN, THURSDAY.—The *Opinione* publishes Count Cavour's note of the 2nd March, relative to the question of Savoy and Nice. In this note, Count Cavour recalls the declarations contained in the despatches of M. Thouvenel, and declares himself far from believing that the aggrandisement of Sardinia should ever constitute a danger to France, to whom the late events attach by bonds of gratitude and friendship. Nevertheless, Count Cavour says we are too sensible of what Italy owes to the Emperor not to give our serious attention to a demand which rests upon the respect due to the population. The Government of the King would never consent, even with the prospect of great advantage, to cede or exchange any part of the territory which for many centuries has formed a glorious appendage to the House of Savoy; but the Government of the King cannot refuse to take into consideration the change which the events in Italy have produced on the situation of the population of Savoy and Nice. At the moment when we demand for the inhabitants of Central Italy the right to dispose of their destiny, we expose ourselves to a charge of inconsistency and injustice if we refuse to the subjects of the King, dwelling on the other side of the Alps, the right to freely manifest their wishes. However deep the regrets we should feel if the Provinces, the cradle of the Piedmontese monarchy, decided upon demanding a separation, we should not refuse to recognise the wishes of a manifestation, however slight, if made in conformity with the prescription of Parliament. Count Cavour says further, that the declarations of M. Thouvenel relative to the Great Powers and Switzerland foresee a false interpretation of the motives which guide the conduct of the Government, the removal of which could only be effected with great difficulty. These declarations, being inspired by high sentiments of equity and justice leave no cause to doubt that any anxiety to leave proper frontiers to France and Sardinia would direct any negociations on the question."

CHAMBERY, FRIDAY.—The *Courier des Debats des Alps* announces that the departure of the soldiers of the classes 1830 to 1832, called out by the Minister of War, on the 24th ult., has, so far as it concerns Savoy, been postponed.

SARDINIA.

The Tuscan correspondent of the *Times* says that under certain conditions, and with the free consent of the popular will, the Italians would consider themselves well rid of the Savoyards. They were strangers in the Sardinian Parliament, they would do nothing for the national Italian movement, and would not pull together with their fellow-subjects when they found the pretensions of the Papacy incompatible with their new liberal institutions.

THE PAPER-DUTY.

The Bill to repeal the duty on paper was printed yesterday, and is to come into effect on the 15th of August. The whole of the duty will be allowed on stock in hand August 16th, provided the duty has been paid after the passing of the Act, but, if paid previously, the allowance will be only at the rate of 1d. per lb.

DISTURBANCES IN ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.

The hearing of the summonses against the Rev. Bryan King, rector of St. George's-in-the-East, and others, occupied the magistrates of the Thames Police Court six hours on Thursday. The Rev. Bryan King was fined 5s. for an assault on Mr. Littlejohn; Mr. Dove, the curate, was fined 40s. for an assault on Mr. Constable Herbert. The rest of the defendants were admonished and dismissed.

THE IRISH REFORM BILL.

On going into committee on the Irish Reform Bill, Mr. M'Evoy intends to move that the ballot is indispensable for the protection of voters in Ireland.

GAZETTE NEWS.

The "Gazette" notifies that every person coming to Hayti, whether native or foreign, must be provided with a passport.

Edward Bullock Andrews, Esq., is gazetted Governor of the British Settlements on the Gold Coast.

A notice issued by the Board of Health at Lisbon declares the port of Tetuan to be considered infected with cholera morbus, and all other Mediterranean forts of Morocco are suspected of that disease.

The French mail is still due.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

The Marquis of NORMANBY accused the Government of partisanship in Italy, and of having openly recommended the Provisional Government of Tuscany to influence the elections.

Lord WODEHOUSE denied that Government had done anything of the kind, and defended the Provisional Government from the charge of cruelty towards political prisoners.

The Earl of MALMESBURY urged non-interference, and told the Government that by their conduct during the peace of Villafranca they had themselves to thank for the annexation of Savoy.

The Duke of ARGYLL said that the Government would be neutral, but not indifferent, on Italian affairs.

After some further remarks the House adjourned at 4-30 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

In reply to General PEEL,

Sir C. WOOD said he had received no accounts from India which led him to believe that any discontent still lingered among the Company's troops in India.

In reply to Mr. V. SCULLY,

Mr. CARDWELL said that the Government did not intend to depart from the present System of National Education in Ireland. If any alterations were proposed, due notice would be given.

In moving the adjournment till Monday,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER explained that the alteration he proposed to introduce into the spirit licence system was to compel dealers of wine in bond to take out a licence at ten guineas, similar to that now required from retail dealers. He likewise laid on the table the amended resolution, referring to the charges on registration of packages removed from bonded warehouses, and on dock warrants; these last, when they had become negociable, would be charged with a duty of threepence; contract notes below £20 would be exempted from charge.

In reply to Mr. WYSE,

Mr. COWPER said that Professor Faraday and Sir R. Murchison had been requested to examine and report upon the state of the new Houses of Parliament.

In reply to Mr. WAY,

Sir C. WOOD said that there never had been the slightest intention of deducting the batta from the prize money due to the troops present at the capture of Delhi.

Mr. HALLIBURTON complained of the damage which would be done to the North American Colonies by the alteration of the timber duties, and of the contemptuous manner in which these interests had been treated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He wanted to know if the decision on these duties could be delayed till the colonies had time to make representations?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER denied the charges brought against him, and said that every opportunity would be given to all members of the House for the statement of such representations as might be made to them on the subject.

In reply to Lord VANE TEMPEST,

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the correspondence between the Government and our Ambassador at Paris had been transmitted to the Great Powers without, as yet, any further result than that the Ministry at Vienna and Berlin had declared their concurrence in the views of that correspondence, but without stating what course they mean to take. They had not yet heard from St. Petersburg that the despatch had arrived. From Sardinia they were assured that if the annexation were put to the vote of the people of Savoy, care would be taken that it was fairly and properly put, and the frontier of Switzerland and Sardinia arranged with due regard to their safety. With regard to Switzerland, the opinion of the authorities there remained unchanged. This would be shown by the correspondence which would be laid upon the table on Monday.

The adjourned debate on the Treaty was then resumed by

Mr. HORSMAN, who contended that by a Commercial Treaty, we gave up our freedom of action, and bound ourselves to a foreign nation, in our intercourse with our own internal taxation. We had made a further sacrifice in abandoning the principle of reciprocity. The excuse for the Treaty was to enable the Emperor to force free trade on his reluctant people. That compromised the policy of England to meet the intention of France. What were they to gain in return? They were told that they should have perpetual peace with France. His objection to all this was, that it was based on false calculation. He was himself an earnest advocate of Free Trade in the interest, not only of commerce, but of civilisation; but the military preparations and organisations of France (such as never had been since the days of the Roman Empire) made his an exceptional case, and they should pause before they parted with their legislative freedom to a Power which had entailed upon them an enormous war expense in time of peace. He repeated that the concessions of France were not equal to those of England, while the Treaty made enemies of the commercial class in France—the only party adverse to the war. The error lay in confounding the French Emperor with the French people, and we were desired to side with the Emperor against the people, and to help to deliver the people into the hands of the Emperor. Was the Parliament of England, in face of the world, to adopt this course? The Continental journals stated that the Emperor had bribed England to help him to circumvent his nation. Could they not be satisfied with the prosperity they already enjoyed, without playing tricks and tampering with its successors? His opinion was, that the risk of the proceedings were greater than the profits. He further objected to the Treaty as a political transaction, made at a time when our relations with Europe were of a most delicate character. He viewed with apprehension the increasing predominance of the commercial element in that House on which they founded the dangerous steps they were now taking. He objected to the Treaty on economical grounds, as revising the whole proceedings, and taxing England for the benefit of France; and on political grounds, as sowing the seed of discord between the two countries, and mixing us up with Continental transactions of which we should find it difficult to bear the responsibility. He then came to the coal article, allowing that it was unnecessary, in a commercial point of view, as France had already fully access to our ports. The English authorities were in favour of the exhaustibility of our supply of coal; the supply would, according to those authorities, fail in 300 years. He protested against thus wasting the resources of the country, on which its national greatness depended. They were giving the Emperor of the French an ownership in English coal. He challenged the Ministry to show that this article was not made exclusively in French, contrary to English interest. He concluded by moving the resolution of which he had given notice, to add to the address moved by Mr. Byng, on the Treaty with France, the following words:—"But humbly to represent to her Majesty that, in the opinion of this House, article 11 imposes on the Crown and Legislature of the country unnecessary and impolitic restrictions which we cannot assent to, and pray her Majesty to effect the omission of that article from the Treaty."

Mr. VIVIAN entered into details to show that South Wales coal fields alone would supply Great Britain for upwards of 500 years.

Mr. BENTINCK said that war might be disastrous to England, but it would not be disgraceful: the Treaty was both. It was concocted by those who had at heart neither the honour nor the interest of the country.

Sir R. PEEL admitted the manifold advantages of the Treaty, but could not shut his eyes to the menacing attitude of France, still he approved, on reflection, of the policy of the Government as wise and deserving the support of the country. At the same time, he demanded that Parliament should speak out without delay against the policy of France towards Savoy.

Mr. DISRAELI contended that even under ordinary circumstances, it would have been wiser for the two countries to have begun by modifying their tariffs till the time had come when France had been prepared to effect those remissions of duty now only promised. But no one could say that the present circumstances were ordinary; on the contrary, they were most exceptional. He objected to the course adopte by Government on financial, diplomatic, and political reasons. The financial considerations had already been fully debated. He would not now decide upon them. He believed that the prospects of commercial intercourse with France were greatly exaggerated. The relations between the two countries, although somewhat extended, would still be limited. On diplomatic grounds he objected to it as unskilfully and negligently drawn up. There was the shipping article introduced without necessity, the coal article, the silk article, a return which we might have demanded through the free importation of the raw material. Again, in return for the admission of French wines, they might have stipulated the admission of English beer. These, then, were no political considerations. The Treaty, though a commercial one, was made mainly for political reasons. With regard to Savoy, he assented the conduct of France towards our own Government was sincere, frank, and straightforward, and the Government had no right to turn round and complain that it was taken by surprise. After criticising the despatches of Lord J. Russell, he declared he was astonished that, cognisant as they were of the circumstances, the Ministers could have imagined a Commercial Treaty would do anything towards settling the critical situation of Europe. He demanded an explanation of such conduct, which filled him with distrust and might lead to disturbance.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said as they could not hope for a perfect concurrence with France, or any other country, they had done well to accept the proposal so frankly made by her to assist so far as in them lay, in settling a great European question. He pointed out the manifold contradiction and inconsistencies of the speech of Mr. Horsman, and protested against the terms on which he spoke of the policy of France; if he had believed what he said, he should have done something more than move a resolution, forbidding the export of coal. The language he had used was most offensive to the nation, and yet he declared, at another time, that nothing was more impolitic than to wound the feelings of the French people. As for the Treaty, he once more denied that it was a bargain. In bargains, each party gave what it would have otherwise kept; in this instance both parties gave up what they did not wish to keep. To enter into minute adjustments of, equivalents would have been an utter obstacle to the progress of the negociations, which would have ended in a total paralysis of trade and revival. He denied that the people of France were adverse to the Treaty. Whatever might be the objections of particular interests, the nation approved of a scheme by which themselves and their revenues would profit largely. The world would not be able to resist the moral influence of France and England in the direction of liberty and commerce; all other objections having broken down the unfortunate article of coal was made the subject of a narrow amendment on this subject. He declared that no belligerent right was waived; it was purely a commercial consideration. In voting our address to the Crown, an amendment of this kind ought not to be adopted without the most serious reasons; such reasons were here out of the question. Of all articles of the Treaty, the most advantageous to England, in a commercial sense, was thus encouraging the export of our coal, augmenting our shipping, and knitting together, by indissoluble bonds, the alliance of the two countries. It was for this reason that they had not accepted the offer of France to modify this article for those who made such an outcry on the consumption of coal. Why did they not try to economise it in the vast consumption of our own country? He concluded by expressing his satisfaction of the debate, and of the approval given by the Government of the country to the proposals before the House, which might produce beneficial effects beyond their power to calculate, and which would mark, he believed, the year 1860 as one of the most fruitful in the annals of mankind.

After some remarks from Mr. NEWDEGATE, made amid general impatience, the House divided on the amendment, which it refused to allow Mr. Horsman to withdraw.

The amendment was negatived by 282 to 56.

The address was then agreed to, and the House adjourned at 1-40 a.m.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

2,000 guineas—3 to 1 against Buccanier (taken); 5 to 1 against The Wizard (taken).

Derby—10 to 1 against Mains (taken); 12 to 1 against Thormanby (taken); 1,000 to 10 against Rainbow.

City and Suburban—10 to 1 against the field (offered); 20 to 1 against Nucleus (taken); 30 to 1 against Andover colt (taken); 20 to 1 against Homeward-bound (taken); 25 to 1 against Comforter (taken).

Chester Cup—100 to 6 against Gaspard (offered); 20 to 1 against Viatka (taken); 50 to 1 against The Prophet (taken); 20 to 1 against Tame Deer (taken); 40 to 1 against The Greek (taken); 50 to 1 against Ronconi offered, and 60 to 1 taken.

SHREWSBURY RACES.

Stewards' Cup—Castoff, 1st; Berkley, 2nd; Dreadnought, 3rd.

Hawkstone Cup—Castoff, 1st; Prince of Orange, 2nd.—Three ran.

Welter Clive Cup—Prince of Orange, 1st; Congreve, 2nd.—Four ran.

Stewards' Cup—Castoff, 1st.—Five ran.

BELFAST CORN MARKET, MARCH 9.—(Henderson's Report.)—Farmers' supplies fair, and demand not active. Wheat 2d, oats 3d, and oatmeal 6d per cwt. lower on the week. In the Corn Exchange a moderate business done in wheat and flour, at former rates. Indian corn 2s 6d to 5s per ton lower.

BELFAST PORK MARKET, MARCH 9.—Number of pigs in market this day, 2,261; prices 51s 6d to 57s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, MARCH 9.—Sugar—15,000 lots of unclayed Manilla, to arrive, private terms. Molasses, 800 puncheons of Cuba for arrival, 16s 6d; clayed, 17s 6d. Muscavedo rice, 600 bags. Moonghi, 10s 6d. Saltpetre, 1,000 36s 6d to 37s.; for 7d to 6½d per cwt.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY PRODUCE MARKET, MARCH 9.—Sugar—An almost total absence of demand for parcels on the spot, and sales cannot be effected without submitting to a further decline. Transactions extremely limited. Sales include 4,000 bags unclayed Manilla, at 33s 3d; clayed at 39s, 2,000 bags Benares, at 47s per cwt., 526 bags Siam on private terms, a cargo of Mauritius, 13,885 mats at 42s per cwt. to arrive—floating conditions, landing weights. Coffee—No further transactions in floating cargoes, and sales are confined to Rio, of which 500 bags fine unwashed, all faults, were sold at 58s to 58s 6d per cwt. for first-class. Tea market continues in same inactive state, and little business done; prices slightly in favour of buyers. Rice—Bengal continues in good demand, and has advanced 3d to 6d per cwt., whilst the abolition of duty has occasioned some inquiry for lowest sorts of Arracan; better descriptions, however, unchanged in value. Sales include 5,160 bags and 1,500 pockets, at 10s 9d to 14s 8d for low to fine. Saltpetre—1,000 bags Calcutta returned at 38s to 40s per cwt. for 6½ to 3 per cent. refraction. Tallows—There has been very little done, as consumers have been working up their duty-paid stocks.

REV. H. VERSCHOYLE AND THE CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—It is reported commonly that the Rev. H. Verschoyle has adopted the views of the Primate's letter, and is very active in seeking to draw others to be of the same mind, and yet he still continues as secretary of the Church Education Society. If this be true, it seems to many of us that he ought either to retire from a position he can no longer occupy, or else tell us publicly, through the press, that he is the same Hamilton Verschoyle we always thought him to be—the honest, unflinching advocate of Bible liberty, unchanged in his views, and, therefore, rightly secretary of the Church Education Society.—Yours, A CLERICAL MEMBER.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

A lecture was delivered last evening, in the Metropolitan Hall, on the "Italian Question," by the Rev. Thomas Guard, of Limerick. The attendance was numerous. At eight o'clock the chair was taken by Dr. BURKE.

The meeting having been opened with singing and prayer,

The rev. lecturer was introduced to the meeting, and received with loud applause. He said there was a marvellous charm about Italy. He could scarcely imagine an individual, be he Protestant or otherwise, who could resist the marvellous fancies which the history of the people of Italy threw around them. After referring to the beauties and civilisation of Italy, he said there were three points in this question which were worthy of attention, to which he would allude. First, the Italian question had a political bearing; secondly, it had a religious bearing; and, thirdly, it had a Protestant bearing. With regard to the first point, the question was, was it the right of the people to request the reformation of the Government to which they were subject? When that request had been again and again refused—when the people had failed to get their rights—should they try to get them? The British people should be the last to say no to that question. That the people of a country might change their rulers and retain their position, the past history of Britain said yes. This was exemplified when King James was dethroned, and William III. was placed in his stead. Nothing should be thrown in the way of that noble people to assert their right to stand side by side with the nations around them. The ruling of Rome was carried on by Cardinals and ecclesiastics trained in the mysteries of the Church, but totally unacquainted with the wants of the people. Judges were appointed who knew nothing of law, and, consequently, no justice could be obtained. Men were taken at midnight, and on the next day brought before their judges without knowing what was their crime—brought before men who were too anxious to convict them. Education was stifled in Rome. The education of those who taught the people was most wretched and superstitious. In the majority of instances, only one child in every 100 could read or write; and in another part, where brigands prevailed, the number of persons who could read and write was one in 1,000. He was bound to say, that the fell star of ignorance, as it swept across the political horizon of Europe, never reached its culminating point without it reached the Vatican. The national advantages of Rome were great, yet it was more than behindhand in everything. The importation of iron was prohibited, and in the whole of Rome there were only 150 workers in iron. The soil was rich, yet it was scarcely able to afford food to support the inhabitants. This was accounted for by the fact that twenty millions of patrimonial possessions were in the hands of ecclesiastics, and remained uncultivated. From all these reasons the people were compelled to raise the piercing wail, and the people of this country should judge for themselves whether they should not reiterate that cry—"How long, how long, O Lord, how long till thou come down and visit this people!" He would now come to the second point—namely, the Papal aspect. This compelled them to investigate the operations of the Ecclesiastical system. If they wanted to know what Romanism was, they should go to Rome and see the educational system there. They would expect, considering that the Pope was the ruler of the people, and the vicar of Christ in Rome, he would do everything good. What was the fact? Rome was to this day the very last in the school of governmental, ecclesiastical, scholastic patronage. The noonday of the Papacy could not be synchronous with the enlightening of the mind. Rome hated the light; her ecclesiastics, her friars, and monks, were but a fire brigade to put out the light; they did all in their power to quench education. Even in this country, let the people look on the attempt made by the Romish priests against the Queen's Colleges; look on their efforts to put down the National System, and then look at Rome, and what did they see in it?—everything that was calculated to quench education. Liberty in Rome was only a word; if they could, they would expunge the word from every vocabulary; if they could, they would write it in blood-red characters in their *Index Expurgatorius*. It was said that the Roman people could not, if they got liberty, enjoy it. Why was this? Because of the rule of the Pope. When Pope Pius IX was elected, Europe thought great things would be done for Rome; but he said in effect, by his conduct, that he would die rather than reform his Government. The Cardinals also refused to give Reform, because their own power would be taken from them. His own belief was, that the Pope had worn the Italian boot long enough. He only wondered it had not been worn out long ago; but the truth was, it must have been right good leather. (Laughter.) All they could do was this: let John Bull remain quiet; let him allow the Bible to Rome; let him plant the heel of that boot in his grasp, and if England was true, without shedding one drop of blood, he would not hurt a corn on the Papal toe. Yet, if in pulling off that boot, his Holiness should realise a little pain, it would be no harm to remind him of the pain his people suffered from the boot. If John Bull gave this boot one grasp with a long pull, he would unboot his Holiness. (Laughter.) The rev. gentleman, after some further observations, concluded amidst loud and enthusiastic applause.

The meeting then sung the Doxology, and said the benediction, after which they separated.

METROPOLITAN HALL—SPECIAL SERVICES.

THE PULPIT—PRAYER AND PRAISE.—On Sunday next, Divine service will be celebrated in the Hall, at 3 o'clock afternoon, when the Rev. J. J. Black will preach, and on Wednesday next the Rev. John White will preach at 8 o'clock p.m. Subject—"Female Influence."

Among the subjects for prayer and praise, on Monday evening next, by clergymen of different denominations, are—I. The invocation of the Holy Spirit on the churches and the city of Dublin. II. Increase of a faithful ministry in the churches of the city of Dublin. III. For the peace of Europe and of the world, and the reign of Christ in every heart and every householder at home and abroad, and throughout the nations of the earth. IV. For a propitious seedtime, and an abundant blessing on the labours of the natural and spiritual husbandry of Ireland.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MARCH 8.

The SPEAKER took the chair shortly after 4 o'clock.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. Serjeant DEASY took the oaths and his seat (amidst considerable cheering) for the county of Cork.

DUBLIN CORPORATION WATER WORKS BILL.

Mr. MAGUIRE, in compliance with a recommendation of the Chairman of Committees, made on a former occasion, moved that the order for the second reading of the Dublin Corporation Water Bill be discharged, and that leave be given to introduce another bill on the same subject.

Mr. WHITESIDE suggested that, with a view to prevent opposition, a conference should take place between the leading citizens and the members of the Corporation.

Mr. VANCE expressed a hope that the second reading would be postponed till after the Easter recess.

After some discussion leave was given to bring in the bill.

THE DUTIES UPON MALT AND WINE.

Sir F. KELLY gave notice that he would, on the bringing up of the report on the Customs Duties, or any bill to carry the same into effect, move that the duties on foreign malt be fixed at 26s. instead of 25s. per quarter; and also, that in the bill reducing the duties upon foreign wine, he would move to introduce a clause to the effect that the allowance of drawback, under the Treasury minutes of 1843 and 1852, should be made upon all wines in stock at the time of the reduction of the duties, provided the dealers should be found to have complied with these minutes, and that it should appear the duty had been paid within two years or six months respectively.

EVICTIONS IN THE COUNTY OF MAYO.

Mr. MAGUIRE gave notice that he would ask the right hon. gentleman the Secretary for Ireland, on Monday next, whether it was true that the Government had sent down the 15th Hussars to Castlebar, in the county of Mayo, to assist in evicting more than 60 tenants, representing 250 souls, from the property of Pawtree, belonging to the Right Rev. Lord Plunkett, Bishop of Tuam, and whether the said evictions were not the result of the refusal of Catholic parents to send their children to the schools established by Lord Plunkett, and which were said to be anti-Catholic.

PATRONAGE.

Mr. V. SCULLY gave notice that he would, after Easter, move a resolution to the effect that it was inconvenient to Members of Parliament and Ministers of the Crown, and the public service generally, that public patronage should be disposed of at the instance of private members. (A laugh.)

THE PAPER-DUTY—CHINESE EXPEDITION.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER proceeded to say that it was most desirable the principle of the paper-duty should be speedily discussed and settled, as also that a vote on the Chinese expedition should be taken. An early vote for that expedition was positively necessary for the exigencies of the public service. He hoped to find some day next week when the drawback on wines might be discussed, even though he asked a day for a morning sitting. ("Oh, oh.") That might not be desirable, but it was essential that the financial arrangements of the country should not be postponed beyond next week. As to the question of the hon gentleman the member for Liverpool, resolutions 11, 12, and 13 were resolutions moved in Committee on Customs, and which referred to registration dues and warehousing charges. He hoped to be able to lay the resolutions, in an amended form, on the table to-morrow without or with any explanation which might be necessary. With respect to the other three resolutions, moved in committee of ways and means, the first related to the charge on dock warrants, and the second to contract notes. He hoped to be able to lay on the table to-morrow the amended resolutions on these subjects; he was not so confident of being able to lay those as the others, but hoped to be able to do so. With respect to No. 8, which referred to the exemption enjoyed by building societies, that exemption he proposed to abolish, not so much with a view to profit, as because it had been extensively abused. He could not now, however, state anything positive upon this resolution, but it would be published so as to afford ample time for the consideration of it.

Mr. BRIGHT asked whether the second reading of the Repeal of the Paper Duty Bill would be taken on Monday next, as the hon. gentleman the member for Bridgewater had consented to postpone his motion?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied that an arrangement, subject to the concurrence of the House, had been come to with the hon. gentleman the member for Somerset (Sir W. Miles), by which the Paper Duty Bill would be taken to-morrow (Friday) if the treaty were disposed of to-night. If the debate on the Treaty went over to-night, then he proposed to take the second reading of the Paper Duty Bill on Monday next.

Mr. HORSMAN—It has not yet been printed.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER—It will be in the hands of the House before the second reading be moved.

THE POPE AND THE MINISTERS.

Mr. SCULLY asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether her Majesty's Ministers, being all Protestant, whilst a large proportion of the Queen's subjects were Catholic, it was the intention of the present Government to observe faithfully the principle of absolute non-intervention, so far, at least, as regarded the territories and sovereignty of his Holiness the Pope?

Lord PALMERSTON said—I can assure my hon. and learned friend that the foreign policy of the Government is not in the slightest degree influenced by the considerations of what may be the religion of the members of the Cabinet, or of any of her Majesty's subjects. (Hear, hear.) But it is founded upon considerations of a much higher order than that. (Hear, hear.) I have already stated upon a former occasion that in regard to the affairs of Italy the principle which her Majesty's Government have endeavoured to inculcate upon the Governments of other Powers of Europe has been to leave the people of Italy free to arrange their own affairs—(cheers)—according to their own notions of what is best for their own interests, and that is the principle upon which her Majesty's Government have interfered—if interference it can be called—to endeavour to exhort other Powers to act upon it. (Hear, hear.) I cannot but hope, that if that principle is adopted as one to guide the councils of other powers and nations, the people of Italy will be able to arrange their own affairs in such a way as will, in the end, conduce to the happiness and prosperity of their country. (Cheers.)

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

Mr. BYNG said that the House would feel he was about to address it under circumstances of no ordinary nature. Under any circumstance a responsibility such as his would be a serious one, but in the present case it was much increased by the discussion which had taken place on a former evening. If the shortness of his first notice had occasioned any inconvenience to hon. members he deeply regretted it; still he could not but remember that on the 17th of February a notice of a very serious nature was given under similar circumstances, with this difference, that the notice of the 17th of February appeared only in the votes on Saturday morning, whereas he (Mr. Byng) took every pains to give publicity to his notice, and sent copies of it to the right hon. member for Buckinghamshire and the hon. member for Sunderland. He was glad to know that in making his motion he was treading in well-known steps. He found that on the 21st February, 1787, Mr. Blackburn, of Lancashire, moved, and Captain Barclay, of Gloucestershire, seconded, a motion for an address thanking the Crown for the Pitt treaty; and in his own time he recollected the address of 1856 on the Treaty of Peace with Russia. Under even ordinary circumstances it would be difficult to separate the commercial from the political features of a treaty like the present; now he knew it was impossible, and he did not shrink from the alternative. Under ordinary circumstances he might have contented himself with quoting the words of Lord Cowley, and expressing a hope that the Treaty might be the means of drawing closer the bonds of amity between the two nations. But he must go further. He was merely an independent member of Parliament, he was not in the secrets of Government, but he believed that in negociating this Treaty the Ministers had mainly negociated a treaty which had been predetermined on by public opinion throughout the country. He for one would never have given it his support had he not been firmly convinced that it was sure to be beneficial to the country. With regard to our foreign policy, we ought to act with dignified forbearance, calm consideration, and promote a friendly intercourse with all nations, and we ought also to neglect no reasonable opportunity of extending our commercial and trading connexions with other countries. (Hear, hear.) As he believed the motion involved, in a certain sense, a vote of confidence in the Government, he would just say that, as regarded the question of the annexation of Savoy to France, the conduct of our policy was in safe hands. The course taken by the Government in bringing forward the Treaty in connexion with its financial scheme was perfectly legitimate, and the lengthened discussions which had taken place had placed the House in a position to deal with the motion he was bringing forward. He supported the Treaty with France because it was accompanied by a large remission of customs duties and a clearing away of articles from our tariff on our part, and by a removal of prohibitory duties by France. He denied that the Treaty was entered into in a spirit of barter or bargaining, nor was it a Treaty of reciprocity, but it was one of mutual benefit. It should be remembered that we, too, have passed slowly through the eras of prohibition and protection, and if France did not at once advance in that direction with a rapid pace that it was hardly to be expected of her, and it should be our task to aid her in following in our path. He admitted that it might have been better to have included the question of shipping in the Treaty, but it was a Treaty of Commerce and not of navigation. From the first he was disposed to object to the 11th article, but the more he had considered the matter the less he thought that his objection was well founded; for it was clear it would not be binding in any direct and in most indirect belligerent cases. He asked the House to decide whether the Treaty in its principles and its results was a good and mutually advantageous thing to this country and to France, and whether it would bear the scrutiny and the judgment of posterity and history. The hon. gentleman paid a very elaborate and well-expressed compliment to Mr. Cobden, and concluded with an appeal to the House to deal with the motion in a fair and comprehensive spirit.

Mr. BAINES seconded the motion, and entered into an elaborate statistical account of the comparative exports and imports between this country and France and other nations, urging the necessity of everything being done towards the extension of the trade between the two countries, which the Treaty was well calculated to promote.

Mr. LINDSAY said that the present Treaty differed from that of 1787-8, inasmuch as the latter was a Treaty of reciprocity of commerce and navigation, and though having a much stronger tendency to bind France and England in amity than the one now under consideration, yet in four years a war broke out between the two countries. Still he fully accepted and felt grateful for this Treaty. He then proceeded to dwell on article 3, which referred to the differential duties in favour of French shipping, urging that it did not alter the present position of British shipping, but that it was necessary in order to the regulation of the ships of other countries taking English goods into French ports. Nevertheless, the differential duties were so heavy against English ships as to prevent them carrying any goods to the ports of France, while our ports and coasting trade were freely open to her ships. If this Treaty, therefore, was to be as successful as it was hoped it would be, there must be some change in the navigation laws of France. It was with this view that he had given notice of an addition to the address, urging that measures should be taken to induce the Emperor of the French to extend the Treaty, by causing it to embrace such principles of navigation as would tend to carry out more effectually the intercourse between the two nations; but he was so unwilling to peril the success of the present motion in its integrity, or to endanger this part of the question if his amendment was rejected, that he should bring the subject on hereafter in a substantive shape.

Mr. CLAY, Mr. B. COCHRANE, and Mr. W. EWART having spoken,

Mr. MAGUIRE, as an Irish member, should give his most cordial support both to the Treaty and to the Budget of which it formed a part. (Hear.) He did not apprehend any political inconvenience from the Treaty, but, on the contrary, he believed that it would be highly beneficial to the whole of the United Kingdom. No doubt it was an inconsistency to have a war Budget and a peace Treaty; but it was one for which the Government was not in the least responsible. They had done no more than act in obedience to the feelings of alarm and suspicion which seemed to pervade all classes in this country with regard to the present or the ultimate policy of the Emperor of the French. (Hear, hear.) Nevertheless, it was not by improved rifles or by Whitworth and Armstrong guns, by new line-of-battle ships or by impregnable fortresses, that we could obtain the security we sought—we could only do so by endeavouring to enlist the sympathies of the French people in favour of kindly relations between the two countries. He did not believe that we were nearer the end we had in view, now that we were spending £30,000,000 on our armaments; than when our expenditure was only £20,000,000; nor did he think that, by the gallant display that had been made in the streets of London on the previous afternoon, we were likely to enlist the sympathies of the French people, so as to influence the policy of the Emperor in the direction of peace. He placed no trust in the Emperor, but that was not the question with which he had now to deal. What the House had now to consider was, how they could lead the people of France to see that their interests were so much in favour of friendly relations with this country that it would not be in the power of the French Government to cause a rupture with us? (Hear, hear.) It was not right to blame the Emperor for not going further than he did in the Treaty, for he had to deal with the most obstinate and impracticable people in the world—the monopolists and protectionists. (A laugh.) It had been said that Ireland would not benefit by the Budget, but he (the hon. member) denied the justice of that remark. Ireland had benefited enormously by free trade—not so much indeed from the advantage she had reaped from her manufactures, but from the higher prices she had obtained for the produce of her soil. (Hear, hear.) Take the important article of butter, of which a million and a half pounds' worth passed every year through Cork market. Well, the prices obtained at Cork, on the 5th inst., were £6 10s. per ton for the first, and £5 15s. for the third quality—higher prices, in fact, than it had fetched during the war. (Hear hear.) Wheat, too, was selling at more than 50s. per quarter, which was a far larger sum than the protectionists had ever expected to get. Free trade had saved thousands—he might say hundreds of thousands—of human lives. In 1848 the coarsest Indian meal fetched £21 per ton. He knew a parish in Kerry where, till a supply of it was received, there had been no food whatever for twenty-four hours. In that case it had cost £34 per ton; whereas it had since been imported at from £6 to £7 10s. If they had not had open ports, it was hardly an exaggeration to say that the people must have perished by millions. (Hear, hear.) To show how things had changed, he would mention a district in Cork from which, in 1856, £70,000 worth of produce was sent to England; whereas now, not only was nothing exported to England, but £100,000 worth of articles were actually imported from England. (Hear, hear.) The farmers and the gentry of Ireland were never so flourishing; nor were rents ever better paid than at this moment; and the reason was Irish industry was remunerated. (Hear, hear.) An hon. friend of his had unwittingly endeavoured, the other evening, to impose upon the House the notion that Ireland would have a very small share in the contemplated remission of duties. He (Mr. Maguire) held in his hand an able article in the *Irish Review*, in which it was shown that Ireland did not get credit for the whole of the amount which she contributed to the imperial exchequer. In fact, it was proved that she paid a million a year more than she was supposed to do. The hon. member for King's County (Mr. Hennessy) said that out of £300,000 charged on the article of currants, only £720 was paid in the Irish custom-houses; and then he argued that the gain to Ireland by the reduction of the duty would be infinitesimal. But was it reasonable that Ireland, which contained a population of six millions and a half, consumed less than a four-hundredth part of the currants imported into the United Kingdom? (Hear, hear.) The explanation was that the wholesale grocers of Dublin, Cork, Belfast, and other towns in Ireland, traded with the merchants of Liverpool, and thus Liverpool got the credit of all the duties on those trades. In the article of refined sugar, £150,000 worth of it was imported into Ireland, for which all the customs duty was paid in Plymouth and Liverpool. (Hear, hear.) Then, again, with regard to ladies' wearing apparel and artificial flowers, for which Ireland was set down at an infinitesimal portion, he could state that the ladies of Ireland were even fonder of dress than English ladies, yet while England got credit for paying a duty of £20,452 upon those articles, Ireland was set down as paying only £2 duty. (A laugh.) His assertion was, that these articles paid duty through the great houses in London, and were afterwards sent into Cork and other towns in Ireland. Therefore he said that the people of Ireland would have their fair share in the advantages of the remission or total abolition of duties. Neither was he afraid of any injury arising to Irish butter from this measure. He believed that Irish honesty would more than counterbalance the cheaper roguery of the foreign makers.

Lord A. V. TEMPEST had waited to hear an enunciation of the policy of those who sat on the front Opposition benches. He had felt it his duty to support the proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and did so because it was a continuance of that wise course of policy inaugurated by the late Sir R. Peel, and which had contributed so much to the prosperity of the country. He coincided entirely in the remarks of the hon. gentleman the member for Newcastle as to the benefits which the Treaty would confer in developing our coal trade. He wished as much as anybody to see the commercial alliance between England and France established to promote the prosperity of both countries, and knitting together their sympathies of peace and goodwill. (Hear.) He would that his thoughts were equal to his hopes, but frankly confessed upon this head he could not speak so sanguinely. It was very likely he would be charged with inconsistency in voting against this motion, having, on a previous occasion, voted with the Government in reference to the financial propositions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; but he thought it was quite possible for the Government to enter into commercial arrangements with France which did not necessitate the conclusion of a State Treaty. He wished to see a treaty of amity between France and England—a real treaty of amity—he had no objection to shake hands with a man who had a glove on, but he did not wish it to be an iron glove. (Hear, hear.) He begged to propose the following amendment upon the motion of the hon. gentleman the member for Middlesex, but would be glad to withdraw it if the hon. gentleman the member for Horsham, or the hon. gentleman the member for Sheffield, had proposed anything to a similar effect—after the word "that" to add these words: "this House approaches her Majesty with great devotion and respect; whilst fully appreciating the advantageous results to be obtained by increased commercial intercourse between this country and France, and estimating the present friendly connexion between Great Britain and France, this House yet declines to express any opinion upon the Treaty until such time as the Emperor of the French makes known his final decision as to the annexation of Savoy."

Mr. BOVILL seconded the amendment.

Sir H. CAIRNS did not oppose the motion, for he had no desire to overthrow the Treaty; nevertheless, he did not consider it to be a wise and well-considered Treaty. He did not object to a commercial treaty in the abstract, while he considered anything which tended to draw the relations between France and England closer together was a desirable object. If, as had been said, there was no bargain in the Treaty, what was the use of a treaty at all? His objection to it was that it was at very bad bargain for us, and that, however advantageous it might be for some branches of trade, the interests o a great many others had been overlooked. Although this was said to be merely a treaty of commerce, there was an article in it which referred to navigation, and if so, why could it not have contained something which would have put the shipping of England in a better relative position to that of France? He complained of the mode in which the linen manufactures had been dealt with, inasmuch as the proposed duty of 30 per cent. was very considerably greater than that now levied in France on those articles. There was in fact a differential duty in favour of French wines; and as regarded spirits it was in the first instance laid down that the manufacturer of British spirits was entitled to the protection of a duty of 10s., but leave was given that if any reduction on any article of the products of France could be obtained the duty on spirits might be reduced to 8s. 2d.; and this reduction had taken place without any corresponding advantage either to that particular trade or to any other. Until recently, when France had agreed to remove the prohibition on the export of rags, there was no reciprocal advantage obtained by the Treaty for the removal of the import duty on daper, or the removal of the excise duty on paper in this country. With regard to the 11th article, the Government had not yet stated whether it applied to the export of coal to France only, or to the export generally; but it was equivalent to the surrender of the power of prohibiting the export of that article. The French Government had been ready to give up the article, but our Government had chosen to retain it, so they were solely responsible for the voluntary surrender of this power—a power which could only be actually yielded by means of an Act of Parliament. Unlike that of Mr. Pitt, against which not a single remonstrance had been made by any trade, this Treaty had been the subject of remonstrance by every trade. It was in fact a treaty which, like that between Glaucus and Diomed, gave gold for brass. He concluded by arguing that in reality this Treaty, as well as the Budget, had been pressed on the House under a menace that the slightest modification of the provisions of either would result in a breach of the alliance with France.

Mr. M. GIBSON was glad to hear that Sir H. Cairns would throw no impediment in the way of the Treaty, by which, in his (Mr Gibson's) opinion, we had obtained what was good in itself, as well as beneficial to the people of both France and England. With regard to Irish linens, he had been assured by a deputation from the manufacturers of Belfast that they would be satisfied if they were put upon the same footing as those of Belgium, and they were to be so placed in June, 1861. In respect to coals, what could be done by international law before the Treaty could be done afterwards; the non-prohibition of the export of coal was only in a commercial sense. The spirit duty was governed by considerations relating to the Excise survey and regulations applicable to British spirits, which the difference of duty was intended to cover; and, as to shipping, he insisted that the Treaty placed British shipping in a better position, and conferred upon our shipowners an important advantage. He should be glad to see, he said, all navigation laws entirely abolished; but the restriction of the French law had but a small effect upon British shipping, and too much importance was, in his opinion, attached to such a matter. But the House, he observed, must look at the principle of the Treaty; had the negociators travelled from the broad principle into the minute details alluded to by Sir H. Cairns, they would have failed altogether. He hoped the House would give a unanimous vote in favour of the address.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE considered that the objections of Sir H. Cairns had been very feebly dealt with by Mr. Gibson, and had not been answered at all. Whatever opinion might be entertained of the general character of the Treaty, the House ought not to be precluded from discussing its details, and he proceeded to review and enforce the objections founded upon some of those details, disputing the theory of Mr. Gibson as to the sense of the 11th article, and contending that this article fettered our liberty of action; and this, he said, was his objection to the Treaty, confessedly a clumsy one, that it tied up the hands of Parliament for 10 years. The motion proposed to thank her Majesty for much more than the Treaty, for financial arrangements were mixed up with the Treaty. It was, therefore, impossible for him to join cordially in the motion.

The amendment having been withdrawn, the debate upon the original motion was adjourned.

ATHLONE ELECTION.

The SPEAKER stated that he had received a letter from the solicitors in the case of the Athlone election petition, informing him that it was not their intention to proceed with that petition.

The House rose at a quarter past 12.

Sporting.

COUNTY LOUTH COURSING CLUB.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9TH, 1860.

President—Chichester S. Fortescue, Esq., M.P.

Stewards—Capt. Carleton, Thomas Maguire, Esq.; George Fitzmaurice, Esq.; James D. MacAlester, Esq.; Francis Maguire, Esq.; Michael Caraher, Esq.; Philip Callan, Esq. Field Stewards—Thomas Maguire and Francis Maguire, Esqrs.

Flag Steward—Philip Callan, Esq.

Slip Steward—Patrick Coleman, Esq.

Judge—Mr. B. Nightingale. Slipper—An Amateur.

Newgrange Open Stakes—Winner, £50; second dog, £15; third and fourth, £7 10s. each.

1ST TIES.

Mr. Scott's Shade beat Mr. Houghton's Bessy Bedlam.

Mr. Fitzmaurice's Martin Flyn beat Mr. Gray na Windfall.

Mr. Langan's Black Prince beat Mr. Bruntsill's Burlesque.

Mr. Scott's Black Eagle beat Mr. Simpson's Killeen.

Mr. Gray's Barney Williams beat Mr. Josephs' Madcap.

Mr. Gray's Psyche beat Mr. Josephs' Meteor.

Captain J. S. Beresford's Heiress beat Mr. Williams' Blue Cloud.

Captain J. S. Beresford's Kitty Cob beat Mr. Fitzmaurice's Othello.

2ND TIES.

Shade beat Martin Flyn.

Black Eagle beat Black Prince.

Barney Williams beat Heiress.

Kitty Cob beat Psyche (1) dr.

3RD TIES.

Barney Williams beat Shade.

Black Eagle beat Kitty Cob.

4TH TIES.

Mr. Scott's Black Eagle beat Mr. Gray's Barney Williams, and won the Stakes.

SAPLING STAKES.

Mr. Houghton's Rochester beat Mr. Scott's Storm.

MATCH FOR £10.

Mr. Callan's Stranger beat Mr. Russell's Fawn.

MATCH FOR £10.

Mr. Callan's Stranger beat Mr. Hogan's Dart.

MATCH FOR £10.

Mr. Young's Rocket beat Mr. Williams' Blue Belle.

The new English judge, Mr. Nightingale, gave great satisfaction. Hares were abundant, and the proprietors of the soil, Messrs. Maguires, dispensed their hospitality to all comers.

Letters from Valparaiso, of the 14th of January, state that Chili continues quiet, and that business has lately been active. The Custom-house revenue for 1859, notwithstanding the interruption to commerce caused at the beginning of the year by the revolutionary movements, is shown to have exceeded that of 1858 by about £60,000.

TROUSERS.—WALKING—RIDING—DRESS.

I wish particularly to call the attention of my Customers, and purchasers of Clothing generally, to the large stock at present in my Warerooms, and to my supply of Trouserings especially. Paying particular attention to this branch, and receiving my supply from some of the first manufacturers, I can with peculiar confidence recommend the varied qualities, suited for Walking, Riding, or Dress. In the Cutting Department my plan of having separate foremen for Coat and Trousers Cutting is calculated to attain an amount of perfection not otherwise so readily attainable.—28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET. RICHARD ALLEN.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly Invented Application of

HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,

forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.

MESSRS. DAVIES,

SURGEON DENTISTS,

22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,

Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by this *Unrivalled Patent*, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)

Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon Gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patients, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. DECAYED TEETH stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.

Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s; a Set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.

22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,

(Nine doors from Sackville-street.)

THE LATE JEWELLERY SALES.

Having by private tender and auction, obtained the largest amount of the most valuable goods of the genuine stock of the late Mr. Bennett, I beg to offer the whole at a trifling profit. The jewellery is first-class, having bought none but the newest patterns. The watches I will warrant as my own. Gem rings from 10s. each; signet do., from 15s. Necklets, studs, bracelets, and electro-plate—all selling without reserve.

THOMAS BRUNKER, 111, Grafton-street,

(Exactly opposite the Provost's House.)

TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanised Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s.; Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 2s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

CORNS, BUNIONS, AND IRREGULAR TOE-NAILS.—Mr. DUNNE, Chiropodist, attends daily at his rooms, 15, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, for the treatment of the above diseases from Twelve to Four. His system is perfectly painless, and relief instantaneous.

Assize Intelligence.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Maryborough, Thursday Night, March 8.

RECORD COURT.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice.)

Daniel Joseph Sullivan was arraigned upon four indictments. One was for breaking and entering the house of Anne Hyland, of Cappenrush, and taking various articles therefrom; there was a second for breaking and entering the Catholic chapel of Clonaslee, and taking various articles of church furniture thereout; the third was for a like offence in the Catholic chapel of Cappenrush; and the fourth for a like offence in the Protestant church of Clonaslee.

The prisoner was silent when asked to plead, and a plea of not guilty was entered for him upon all the indictments.

Several witnesses were produced by the Crown, including the parish priest of Cappenrush, in whose chapel one of the sacrileges had been committed. One of the witnesses, a police-constable, deposed to having arrested the prisoner, with the stolen articles and several other articles in a basket, which he was carrying as a pedlar. Another witness deposed to having bought sundry of the stolen articles from him.

One case only was gone into, and as the evidence was the same in the other cases, the court, at the instance of the Crown, passed sentence upon the prisoner in the one case in which the conviction had been obtained.

He was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, to begin from the expiration of a term of five years named in a former sentence passed upon the prisoner for highway robbery.

CROWN COURT.

Thursday Night, March 8.

(Before Judge Keogh.)

James. Cavanagh, sen., James Cavanagh, jun., Denis Cavanagh, John Cavanagh, and Patrick Cavanagh were indicted for cutting and stabbing Patrick Campion, on the 19th day of September, 1859. The offence was differently charged in three other counts.

The prisoners were defended by Mr. Curran.

The occurrence grew out of an attempt by the prisoners to wall up a passage through which the prosecutor, Campion, claimed a right of way. The prosecutor interfered with the prisoners while building the wall, and they immediately attacked and beat him.

Mr. Curran cross-examined the prosecutor upon this statement, and obtained from him the admission that he had been in prison for appearing armed at night, and that two brothers of his had been transported for Whiteboy offences.

Joseph Phelan deposed that he saw James Cavanagh, sen., and Pat Cavanagh, holding a fork belonging to the prosecutor, Campion, and interposed to make peace, desiring the parties to resort to the courts of law; the witness then told the Cavanaghs to let Campion alone, or he (witness) would swear home against them; he afterwards saw Campion with his face upon the ground, and he saw young James Cavanagh throw a stone, but he did not see the stone strike Campion; the witness did not see John Cavanagh, nor Denis Cavanagh, nor Pat Cavanagh, strike any one.

Mr. Curran cross-examined the witness—He did not see any one strike Campion; he had seen Campion threshing during the week; he was the prosecutor's first cousin.

Denis Kelly give evidence similar in character to that of the prosecutor.

He was cross-examined by Mr. Curran, and admitted that he struck Patrick Cavanagh with a spade upon the shoulder; he had sworn informations; he did not say anything in the informations about the blow which he himself had given; there were five Kellys altogether at the fight.

Constable Thomas Kenny deposed that he saw Campion on the day of the fight, and that Campion was senseless and covered with blood.

Dr. Smith deposed that on the day of the fight Campion had a wound upon his head which reached the bone, and that he had also a contusion upon his head.

Cross-examined by Mr. Curran—The wound might have been produced by a fall.

Mr. Curran addressed the jury, and called witnesses for the defence.

James Brophy deposed that he was bailiff to the agent over the property on which the wall had been built; he believed it was on Cavanagh's land; it did not interfere with Campion's passage; Campion told him he knew it was on Cavanagh's land.

Mr. John Claxton gave the prisoners a good character, as also did Mr. John Lalor, and Mr. Lawlor, of Tinnakill.

His Lordship charged the jury, who returned a verdict of Guilty against James Cavanagh, senior, and James Cavanagh, junior, with a recommendation to mercy. They Acquitted the three remaining prisoners.

At the proposal of the Crown, the prisoners gave £5 compensation to the prosecutor, and, under all the circumstances, his lordship sentenced the two who had been convicted to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

COUNTY SLIGO.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

March 6 and 7.

RECORD COURT.

(Before Baron Fitzgerald.)

M'Mechan v. Fishbourne.

This was an action brought by a driver of the Sligo and Enniskillen day coach against the proprietor, Mr. Fishbourne, for £38 10s., being fifty-two weeks' wages, at 15s. a week, for driving the defendant's coach from June, 1858, to June, 1859. The defence was, that the plaintiff agreed with defendant to drive the coach in question for his chances from the passengers, and for no other fee or reward.

Mr. Kelly, Q.C., and Mr. Harken, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Robinson, Q.C., and Mr. Malley, for the defendant.

The Plaintiff swore that Mr. Ryan, defendant's agent in Enniskillen, agreed with the plaintiff to give him 15s. a week and his chances, for driving the omnibus from Lisnaskea to Enniskillen, and that this agreement was entered into in the presence of a Mr. Monahan; that the plaintiff was afterwards transferred to the coach, and continued to drive it on the understanding that the same terms were to apply to the coach, though no express agreement was entered into to that effect: that he did not draw his wages weekly, as he wished to save them for his family.

Mr. Monahan, a hotel-keeper in Enniskillen, was produced who corroborated the plaintiff's testimony as to the agreement.

Mr. Robinson, Q.C., for defendant, relied on the improbability of the plaintiff's statement, contradicted, as it appeared to be, by the fact that he never applied for his wages during the fifty-two weeks in question, and that he admitted to a man of the name of Walsh, a mail guard on the Monaghan coach, and an agent of the defendant, that he had no wages.

Mr. Ryan, the defendant's agent, proved the agreement relied on by the defendant, and the other witnesses proved his admissions.

Mr. Malley having spoken to evidence, and

Mr. Harken having replied for plaintiff,

The Jury, after retiring for half an hour, found a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount.

This case terminated the business of these assizes.

CROWN COURT.

Mary Jane Hughes, who was indicted for the murder of her child, an infant aged about four years, was acquitted of the murder, but found Guilty of manslaughter.

Judge Hayes, in a feeling and impressive manner, sentenced her to seven years' penal servitude.

Prisoner—Thank God it is no worse. I vow to God I am innocent of the charge.

Mr. Bourke, Q.C.; Concannon, Carleton, and Barker, prosecuted.

Mr. Malley defended the prisoner.

COUNTY MAYO.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Castlebar, March 8.

CROWN COURT.

Baron Fitzgerald took his seat in the Crown Court at 5 o'clock, and having sworn in the Grand Jury, addressed them as follows:—Colonel Gore, and gentlemen of the Grand Jury, it is a subject of considerable regret to me that a part of your county appears to be seriously disturbed. I am told that these disturbances are confined to only a part of your county, but it is your duty to see that these disturbances be put down in the most effectual way, and you should exert yourselves to compel obedience to the law in your respective districts. I cannot tell from past experience—this being the first time I have presided here—whether the calendar be different from those which have hitherto appeared usually at assizes in this county, but the number of cases are large—thirty-two in number—and exhibit almost every variety of crime—homicides, rape, assaults, &c.; but my experience does not enable me to say whether the character of these crimes differs from that hitherto usually appearing. You will consider the bills to be sent up to you with care and deliberation, and only find those on which *prima facie* the proofs are calculated to enable you to judge of the guilt of the parties charged. After the usual caution, his lordship concluded.

COUNTY TIPPERARY (SOUTH RIDING.)

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Clonmel, Friday, March 9.

Mr. Justice O'Brien, attended by Thomas Lalor, Esq., High-Sheriff, took his seat at one o'clock, in the County Courthouse, and the commission having been opened, the following gentlemen were sworn on the Grand Jury:—

Edward Bagwell Purefoy, Captain George K. S. Massy Dawson, William Quin, Stephen Charles Moore, William Going, Thomas B. Barton, Richard M. S. Mansergh, James Scully, the Hon. Bowers Daly, Charles Bianconi, Hugh Baker, Richard W. Bayly, Samuel Perry, Richard Pennefather, Francis Law, William Henry Riall, Henry W. Briscoe, Thomas Butler, jun.; Samuel Cooper, Robert Cooke, William Pennefather, Richard Phillips, John Langley.

His Lordship proceeded to charge the Grand Jury to the following effect:—He (Judge O'Brien) was happy to be able to congratulate the Grand Jury on the condition of the South Riding of Tipperary. The calendar before him bore a very improved aspect from that which had been laid before him on the last occasion upon which he had the honour of addressing them from the bench. On that occasion there appeared the names of 120 persons charged with crimes; whereas now but ten names of persons accused of crimes were before him. Most of the prisoners on that former occasion were charged with agrarian outrages of a very serious character, several with murder, and all with offences proving the disturbed state of the country. On this occasion there were 4 cases of larceny, 3 of assault, and 3 others which were in themselves most serious charges, yet were cases which did not point to a disturbed state of the county, nor did they indicate any symptoms that the county was returning to its once disturbed condition. To the first of these latter cases, he wished to call the attention of the Grand Jury. In it a prisoner was charged with the murder of a woman of improper character, by throwing her into the river. There were no marks of violence or spoliation on the body of the deceased when found, nor were there many of the proofs accompanying wilful murder. The principal witness was a woman of like character with deceased, who saw her in company with a soldier, but could not identify the prisoner as that soldier. Another person heard an altercation between the deceased and the prisoner. The prisoner was also seen to drag the woman towards the river, and throw her into the water. These were the prominent parts of the case, and the evidence which would go before them. To gentlemen of their experience he need not give any directions as to what their duty was. The next case to which he should call their attention was one of a most serious character, and happily of rare occurrence in this country. A woman was charged with the murder of her illegitimate child. It was alleged that she gave birth to the child, which was interred on the same day as it was born. It was for them to pronounce whether the child had met its death from violence, or accident, or by deliberate injury, caused by its mother. The third case was one of a very serious character; a man was charged with having poisoned his wife. In this case the principal evidence consisted in the medical evidence, and also in the appearance of the body and the analyses of its contents. His Lordship then proceeded with the trial of prisoners.

Law Intelligence.

CONSOLIDATED CHAMBER—Yesterday.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald sat yesterday, in the Queen's Bench, to hear motions for the three law courts.

M'Namara v. Knot.

This was an application to set aside a garnishee order of 22nd Feb. 1860, obtained by the plaintiff, an attorney, by which a sum of £80 payable by a Mr. Roberts to the defendant was attached for the payment of the plaintiff's costs. The ground upon which the application was founded was that Messrs. Bentley had an assignment of this debt of £80, to the knowledge of the plaintiff, which fact, it was alleged, he had omitted to state in his affidavit upon which he obtained the order.

Mr. O'Reardon appeared to sustain the application, and Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon to oppose it.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald said he would not decide the motion, inasmuch as the application was irregularly made. He was glad to have an opportunity of sending the case before the Common Pleas, which court, he hoped, would deal with it as the merits of the parties deserved. In the meantime, however, he would make an order obliging Mr. Roberts to bring in the money, which would remain in court until the rights of Mr. M'Namara and the Messrs. Bentley were decided.

PROBATE COURT—Yesterday.

(Before the Right Hon. Judge Keatinge.)

O'Bryen v. Bennett.

The petition in this matter was filed on behalf of Mr. Robert Hewitt O'Bryen, of Queenstown, in the county of Cork, solicitor and notary public, and came before the court under the following circumstances:—It appears that in the month of November, 1852, the promovent appointed, and duly obtained a faculty from the court as notary public for Queenstown and the adjacent harbours. Upon the occasion of his application to be so appointed, he was opposed by Mr. John Bennett, of the city of Cork, notary public, on the ground that no necessity existed for any such additional officer, inasmuch as his establishment was quite sufficient for the convenience of trade. On behalf of Mr. O'Bryen, it was then stated that Mr. Bennett had only taken his office since the promovent sought to be appointed, and that his real place of business was in the city of Cork. The application was granted, and Mr. O'Bryen obtained his faculty. Shortly after this, Mr. Bennett relinquished his business, and Mr. O'Bryen immediately commenced practising as a notary public at Queenstown, where he resided. It appears from the statement of the promovent that, in the course of his business, he became aware that Mr. Bennett had given to several parties at Queenstown authority, under his hand and notarial seal, to act for him, and to enter notes of protest in his name, to be made by masters of ships for protection against the perils of the seas. The petition further stated that these parties did note the protests, which were in the usual form, and set forth that the parties noting had personally appeared before Mr. Bennett as notary public, although they had not done so, but had only gone before the persons deputed by him to act in his name. The promovent, conceiving this practice to be illegal, caused a notice to be served upon Mr. Bennett in the following year (1853), requiring him to withdraw the authority which he had given to the different parties. To this notice he received a letter in reply from Mr. Bennett, denying that he had given any licence or authority to any person to do any act in exercise of the function of a notary public. The promovent alleged that he had heard from persons who held the authority that, upon receipt of his notice, Mr. Bennett withdrew it from them; that some short time after this, the noting by deputation ceased, as he (promovent) believed, but subsequently it was revived, and several parties, by Mr. Bennett's directions, continued to make and enter notes of protest in books of forms supplied to them by that gentleman; that on the 13th Nov., in the same year, he (promovent) received another letter from Mr. Bennett, in which he admitted the practice, but sought to justify it as having been the custom of himself and other members of his family who were notaries public, and also of other gentlemen holding a similar office; that promovent showed this letter to Mr. Simon King, of Queenstown, since deceased, who wrote to him, refuting the allegations set forth by Mr. Bennett as to the practice relied on; that promovent had been informed, and believed, and charged the fact to be, that Mr. Bennett still persisted in the practice, and gave authority to ship agents, their clerks, interpreters, and others, to note protests in his name, and to receive for such notings the usual fees of three shillings and fourpence, which were shared between them and him (Mr. Bennett); that the promovent had been called upon on several occasions by masters of vessels to note protests for them, although they had previously been induced by the ship's agents and others to go through the form of noting same before the persons appointed by Mr. Bennett; that he (promovent) had seen, in some of the ship-agents' and brokers' offices in Queenstown, the words, "Notary Public Office," placed in a conspicuous part of their establishments; that he submitted it was most important to the interests of trade and commerce that all acts appertaining to, or emanating from, a notary public should be strictly regular, and that such as purported to have been done in the presence of a notary should be done in his presence, inasmuch as full confidence was placed by all parties at home and abroad in such acts, and large sums of money were usually paid on the faith of the matters stated, and appearing to be authorised by such notary; that he (promovent) had been frequently urged by different persons at Queenstown to allow them to make and enter notes of protest in his name, but he invariably refused to do so, conceiving the practice to be illegal and irregular; that by his so declining to grant such authority to practise, he had lost a considerable amount of fees, which had been paid to the persons appointed by Mr. Bennett, and divided between them; the promovent also set forth that the practice alleged to be carried on by Mr. Bennett was not alone confined to him, as other notaries in the district pursued it. Under these circumstances the petition prayed that the court might order Mr. Bennett to desist from the practice in question, or that, in case he should continue it, he might be struck off the roll of the notaries public of that honourable court.

Mr. Chatterton, Q.C., LL.D., appeared for the promovent, with Mr. A. Samuels as proctor.

Mr. J. F. Townsend, LL.D., appeared on behalf of the impugnant, Mr. Bennett, with Mr. Ormsby as proctor.

In answer to the petition, Mr. Bennett relied on the statements that the acts were not notarial, and that he had a right to delegate any person or persons to act for him; that he had reason to believe that the promovent, previous to his appointment, was well aware that persons of respectability were authorised by him (Mr. Bennett) to receive for, and transmit to, him notings of protest signed by masters of vessels at their office, and that more than one leading commercial firm at Queenstown, following an established practice and custom of the port, had received notes in like manner for other notaries; that he (Bennett) never ceased to receive such notings of protest through any threat contained in the notice served upon him by Mr. O'Bryen, but upon his attention being called to the alleged fact, that parties at Queenstown were representing they had authority to make notarial acts in his name, he withdrew his books of forms, and issued new ones, in order to prevent the possibility of such a representation; that he (Bennett) did not permit any except a few faithworthy persons to act for him, and that it was not his practice to induce such persons to receive these notings by sharing his fees with them.

The case for Mr. Bennett, having been opened with great clearness and ability by Mr. Townsend,

Counsel replied; after which,

His Lordship said he would require affidavits to be filed, stating what the practice was in other ports, in regard to the taking of notings, before he delivered judgment upon the case.

The matter accordingly stands over for a few days.

ADMIRALTY COURT—Yesterday.

(Before the Hon. Judge Kelly.)

SALVAGE.

The Gudrun, of Copenhagen, and cargo.

This suit was brought by the London and Limerick Steampacket Company (limited), owners of the steamer European, and by the Commander (Capt. W. H. Connell) and the crew, to recover salvage for services rendered to the Danish vessel Gudrun and her cargo, which were found derelict and abandoned at sea, and brought into Dingle. The case had been at hearing for the last two days. The owners of the Gudrun having denied the dereliction, and tendered £200 for the services,

Judge Kelly delivered judgment, recapitulating the evidence, and set aside the tender as insufficient, and awarded £300 for salvage, together with costs.

Dr. Townsend and Dr. Chatterton were advocates for the promovents, the salvors. Proctor—Mr. J. T. Hamerton.

Dr. Gibbon and Dr. Elrington were for the impugnants. Proctor—Mr. Richardson.

BANKRUPTCY COURT—Yesterday.

In re T. Rafferty.

The bankrupt was a shopkeeper in Omagh. The meeting was for proof of debts and choice of assignee. Some debts were proved, and Mr. Robert Simpson, of Aughnacloy, county Donegal, was appointed assignee.

Agent for the bankruptcy—Mr. G. M'Crossan.

For the bankrupt—Mr. Greaves.

In re W. Buchanan.

The bankrupt was a shopkeeper in Ahardargh, county Donegal; and Mr. Samuel Cassidy, of Brucklees, county Donegal, was appointed assignee. Some debts were proved.

Agent for the bankruptcy—Mr. Greaves.

For the assignee—Mr. J. M'Crossan.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD-OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Bernard Dunn and John Donnelly were charged with driving their coal drays furiously through College-green, on Thursday evening, to the great danger of the passengers.—Dunn was fined ten shillings, or ordered seven days' imprisonment; and Donnelly five shillings, or seven days' imprisonment.

Two young men, named John Tisdale and Joseph Steward, were brought up in custody of Police-constable M'Gee, 3 D, charged with wringing knockers off several hall doors in Harcourt-street and Stephen's-green, on Thursday night.—They were fined one pound each, with five shillings costs, or ordered to be imprisoned for a month.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

John Reilly was charged with stealing a coat and some other articles of wearing apparel, the property of John M'Loughlin, Queen-street, and which the prisoner afterwards pledged.—He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Mary Brittle was charged by Richard Rock, watchmaker, of King-street, with offering for sale a watch which did not belong to her. Complainant stated that as soon as he saw the watch he recognised it to be one which he had repaired some time ago for a steward residing at Rathfarnham, but whose name he did not know. The prisoner stated, in defence, that the watch had been given her to sell by another woman.—She was remanded.

REVIEW OF THE CORN TRADE.

Dublin, Thursday Evening.

The weather has become milder and more genial since Monday, and we feel the breath of spring at last. Field labour will now be prosecuted with vigour. Out-door work with the farmers must be so much in arrear as in all probability to tax their energies to the utmost. Under these circumstances, we may expect deliveries at the leading country markets to fall off for a time at least. The only foreign arrivals for the past week that we have to report is a cargo of 1,925 sacks of flour from Bordeaux. As usual when a change is made in the commercial tariff of the United Kingdom, the immediate effect is a stagnation in trade more or less, and probably our grain business has felt a little of the recent dulness. But the trade and commerce of this country possesses an elasticity that is one of the present wonders of the world. Very shortly our merchants will accommodate themselves to the new order of things, and business will flow on with increasing vigour as restraints and prohibitions are removed. As a limited breadth of land has been got drained during winter, and as the sowing of spring wheat has been much neglected this season, owing to the state of the soil, these and other causes, such as the falling off in the foreign supplies, have helped to maintain prices during a very quiet week. Continental politics, though strange and perplexing, have at present no effect on the value of grain. Some surprise is expressed at the contents of a Glasgow circular, in which it is stated that oats are being shipped from that port to Ireland. Although this is not usual, still it need not be greatly wondered at. That city possesses an enormous amount of granary accommodation, and its corn merchants are numerous and enterprising. So, after warehousing during the winter months a considerable proportion of the oat crop of this country, they are now able and willing either to export to England, the West Indies, or Australia, or to send us back, to help us through the spring and summer months, a part of our own oats. To some extent Dublin is getting a warehousing port for grain also, although sadly crippled for want of sufficient storage. During the last ten days we have exported very considerably of foreign wheat and barley to England and the outports, and this trade is increasing. Last week the arrivals from foreign parts of all descriptions of grain amounted to only 28,924 quarters, while into London there went no more than 490 quarters of foreign wheat from the 27th February to 3rd March.

Holders of granaried parcels continue firm, though some show more disposition to realise.

At Mark-lane, on Monday, the arrivals of farmers' wheat were moderate, and some dry samples were disposed of without difficulty at the full quotations of the previous Monday. Millers showed no disposition to get into stock. The arrivals of oats and barley were unimportant, and both articles met a steady consumptive demand at the previous currency. No alteration was quoted in the value of beans and peas. At Liverpool, on Tuesday, the business was quite of a retail character in all articles, without change in price. Yesterday both London and Glasgow were quiet, with an improved feeling reported from Mark-lane. Our own market, on Tuesday, was exceedingly dull, without change in price of any article.

Foreign advices bring no news of importance. The French markets were dull, and buyers tried to get wheat and flour a little cheaper. The French provincial markets generally were declining. American accounts come in pretty firm. In the Baltic there was rather an upward tendency. Wheat could not be so cheaply bought as previously, while barley and rye had each gained sixpence to a shilling per quarter within the last eight or ten days.

A Galatz circular, of date February 14, says:—Since our last a fair demand has existed for wheat, Indian corn, and barley. Rye is not inquired for, and the price demanded has slightly given way. The following transactions have been made:—At Galatz, soft wheats has been taken to the extent of 5,000 qrs., at prices ranging from 184 ps. to 192 ps, per kilo., equal to 31s. 6d. to 32s. 8d. per qr. free on board, for middling qualities. Holders of really fine heavy wheat will not take less than 200 ps. per kilo., equal to 33s. 9d. per qr. free on board. In hard and mixed wheat, 1,000 qrs. have changed hands a from 190 ps. to 220 ps. per kilo., equal to 32s. 5d. to 36s. 10d. per qr. free on board, according to quality. Indian corn remains firm at 140 ps. per kilo., equal to 22s. 6d. per qr. free on board. For contracts deliverable in June, 135 ps. per kilo is demanded, equal to 21s. 9d. per qr. free on board. There are buyers at 9d. per qr. under this figure, but sellers will not give way. In rye nothing doing, 108 ps. per kilo., equal to 19s. per qr. free on board, is the price demanded. At Ibraila some 2,500 qrs. soft Scala wheat have been taken, at from 180 ps. to 185 ps. per kilo., equal to 27s. to 27s. 9d. per qr. free on board. In Mountain wheat sales have been made of 1,200 qrs., at 220 ps. per kilo., equal to 32s. 1d. per qr. free on board. Indian corn has been purchased to the extent of 2,500 qrs., at 140 ps. to 141 ps. per kilo., equal to 18s. 3d. to 18s. 6d. per qr. free on board. Sales have also been made of 7,500 qrs. for delivery, May and June, at 132 ps. to 135 ps. per kilo., equal to 17s. 1d. to 17s. 4d. per qr. free on board. In barley very considerable sales have been made at the commencement of the week at as high as 82½ ps. per kilo., equal to 12s. 7d. per qr. free on board. The demand has, however, slightly fallen off, and purchases could now be made at 80 ps. per kilo., equal to 12s. 5d. per qr. free on board. Loading has already commenced at Sulinah. Freights from there to the United Kingdom 6s. 6d. per qr. There are three or four vessels now here, for which 10s. is asked; charterers, however, will not offer more than 9s. 6d to 9s. 7d.—*Agricultural Review.*

THE MEAT MARKET.

The trade in live stock opened at the London Metropolitan market on Monday in favour of sellers. Beef ruled firm, and an advance of ½d. in the lb. has been quoted; and owing to the limited supply of sheep on sale, mutton was also firm.

Our Dublin market, on the contrary, has been dull. We had a very full market—much larger than for some weeks past. Many of the beasts were in fair condition, and a few, which, as usual, were soon bought in by the Dublin buyers, were in prime condition. The scarcity of fodder is, however, telling strongly on the state of our markets. The most intelligent and extensive farmers have been unable to produce an adequate supply of roots for the season, and the consequence is (as we have often before remarked) that they have been reluctantly forced to send their cattle to market in an imperfectly finished state. Of this class of animals we had a very large proportion in Smithfield to-day. They were disposed of somewhat slowly, and the same, indeed, may be said of the better class of beasts.

The Lent season has, no doubt, somewhat diminished the demand for meat in the city, and in some of the provincial markets. Whatever be the cause it is certain that the prices of some species of stock declined a little this day.

We have little fears that the price of meat will descend. On the contrary, so far as this country is concerned, there will be a diminished supply, and the effects of our circumstances will, in all probability, be to produce a rise in prices. Our information from the country is to this effect.

In the Thurles monthly fair, on Monday, the supply of pigs numbered over five thousand, two thousand of which were bought up by Dublin traders, Mr. M'Vey and his agents being purchasers of over four hundred.—*Agricultural Review.*

Irish Railway Returns.

Made up to the respective dates as under.

Name of Railway.	1860. £	s.	d.	1859. £	s.	d.
Belfast & County Down, March 4	505	8	11	400	2	10
Belfast & Ballymena, March 3	1137	0	9	1065	2	9
Ballymena & Portrush, March 3	343	5	8	210	17	0
Cork & Bandon, March 3	154	17	3	210	15	8
Cork, Blackrock & Passage, Mar. 3	154	17	0	210	15	6
Dublin & Belfast Junc. March 6	1242	12	0	1142	18	0
Dublin & Wicklow, March 3	1700	4	0	1804	9	0
Dublin & Drogheda, March 4	1508	0	0	1577	9	0
Dundalk & Enniskillen, March 4	580	15	0	605	12	0
Gt. Southern & Western March 3	7232	0	0	6247	7	0
Irish South Eastern, March 3	352	8	0	311	4	0
Killarney Junction, March 3	333	18	0	238	7	0
Limerick & Foynes, March 3	140	9	8	126	17	6
Limerick & Ennis, March 3	150	12	8	89	15	5
Midland Great Western, March 4	3873	7	0	3894	15	0
Newry, W. Point, & Rostr, March 4	44	0	0	49	0	0
Tralee and Killarney, March 3	116	0	0	...		
Ulster, March 4	1568	2	5	1500	7	1
Waterford and Limerick, Mar. 3	976	10	0	1100	17	0
Waterford and Tramore, March 3	42	6	0	48	18	0
Waterford and Kilkenny, Mar. 3	383	5	10	379	0	2

Accidental Burning.—About nine o'clock, on Friday night last, the house of a man named Dudley, residing in the suburbs of Borrisokane, was fearfully burned, under the following circumstances:—It appears that Dudley, who is a cess-collector, went into one of the apartments of the house, having a lit candle in his hand, for the purpose of getting some papers connected with his office, and, on opening the desk in which they were kept, the light of the candle accidentally caught a dress which was suspended from the ceiling, and the flames of which reached to the roof. Dudley, not having noticed what had occurred, left the room, and had scarcely done so when a neighbour gave the alarm that the house was on fire. A messenger was immediately despatched to the constabulary barrack to give information of the catastrophe, and a number of that most useful body, under the command of Head-Constable Aubrey, and subsequently under that of Sub-Inspector MacMahon, hurried towards the scene of conflagration, where, regardless of the flames and suffocating smoke, they commenced making a division in the roof, which they succeeded in doing, and, were it not for their exertions a large range of houses which are connected with Dudley's would certainly have been destroyed.—Correspondent of *Tipperary Free Press.*

Adulteration of Butter.—An article calculated to mislead the public appeared in the *Freeman* of last Wednesday, in reference to a circular issued by the Messrs. Yeats, Acocks, and Copeman, of London, on adulteration of butter, and published recently in this and other journals. In commenting on the circular, the *Freeman*, in assuming that it applies to Irish butter, completely misconstrues the statements in that document, which refers *exclusively to foreign butter*. Indeed, it could not with justice include, butter shipped from any of the principal Irish ports, and still less any passing through our local Butter Market, where the scrutiny is so searching that it is almost impossible for fraudulently-made butter to escape detection; and when detected, it is considerably reduced in quality, and the owner generally fined. This course has been always adopted by the Committee of Merchants in order to maintain the credit of their brand, on which the prosperity of the very important trade the interests of which are confided to their hands so materially depends. A meeting of the committee will be held to-day (Friday), in order to disabuse the public, through the press, of the erroneous impressions likely to be produced by the article in the *Freeman.*—*Cork Herald.*

Presentation.—On Wednesday evening, a few select friends of Alexander Yorston, Esq., locomotive superintendent Belfast and Ballymena Railway, assembled at his house, York Road, to congratulate him on his recovery from the late serious accident which he sustained on that line, and presented him with a very splendid and valuable tea and coffee service, and liqueur stand, as a memento of the high appreciation in which they esteem his character and value him as a friend.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

Dublin Markets.

DUBLIN MARKETS—Friday, March 9.

(From Rogerson and Co.'s Circular.)—We had a larger quantity of stock here to-day than for some weeks past. Best beef a little lower; middling and inferior descriptions were difficult to dispose of, at from 10s to 20s a head less money. Good sheep readily sold, though we cannot quote any change in value; secondary qualities about 2s a head lower. Prime heifer and bullock beef, 58s to 60s per cwt; second-rate and coarse beasts, 35s to 55s per do; best wedder mutton, 6½d to 8½d per lb; inferior and ewe, 5d to 6d per lb; veal, 8d to 9d per lb.

Provisions.—Spitalfields—Rather a sluggish market, yet we repeat former prices. Flitch bacon, 55s to 60s; middles, 61s to 63s; long hams, 70s to 74s 3d; short do, 54s to 58s; cheeks, 40s to 42s.

St. Sepulchre's Butter and Bacon Market, Kevin-street.—Bacon, 56s 0d to 60s; hams, 54s 0d to 56s 0d; cheeks, 40s 0d to 42s 0d per cwt. Oats, 13s to 14s per barrel. Cool butter, 11d to 15d per lb; firkins, 112s 0d to 130s 8d. Poultry—Turkeys, 4s to 7s 6d; geese, 2s 0d to 3s 6d each; crammed fowl, 4s to 6s per couple; chickens (alive), 1s 4d to 2s 6d; rabbits, 1s 4d to 1s 6d per pair.

Egg and Butter Market, Little Green.—Eggs, hen, 6s 3d per 124 (wholesale); hen, 6s 8d to 6s 10d per ditto (retail); cool butter, 10d to 15d per lb; firkins, 112s to 121s 4d per cwt.

Fish.—Salmon, 1s 6d to 1s 8d per lb; soles, 1s 6d to 2s per pair; herrings, Scotch, 40s per barrel; ling, Shetland, 30s per cwt.

Hay and Straw.—Hay, 4s 6d to 6s 0d per cwt; straw, 3s 6d to 4s per do.

Vegetables.—Potatoes—Downs, 4s to 4s 6d per cwt; kemps, 5s to 5s 6d per do; turnips, 22s per ton; carrots, 22s per do.

Bread.—First quality, 7½d; second ditto, 6½d; third ditto, 6d per 4lbs.

Coals.—Furnace, 15s to 16s; house, 17s to 18s per ton.

Wool.—During the past week we have had considerable inquiry, which we expect will lead to active business soon—Ganly, Sons, and Parker.

Whitehaven Colliery Office.—Price of Whitehaven coal for week ending Thursday, 8th March, 17s per ton. At Dublin market, fourteen Whitehaven vessels.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—Friday.

There was a small supply of all descriptions of grain at our Corn Exchange to-day. We have again to report a depressed market, but without any alteration in the currencies of last week.

White wheat...	28s 6d to 30s 6d	Oatmeal...	14s 6d	16s 0d
Red do—	27s 6d to 29s 0d	Bakers' flr	15s 6d	19s 6d
Barley—	15s 0d to 21s 0d	Indian corn,		
Oats—	11s 6d to 14s 3d	per 480lbs,	32s 6d to	35s 0d

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN FOR THE WEEK—March 3.

Imperial Average.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat ...	44	9	Oats	22	11	Beans ...	39	1
Barley ...	36	6	Rye	32	0	Peas ...	37	8

Aggregate Average for the Six Weeks.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat ...	44	0	Oats	21	11	Beans ...	38	7
Barley ...	35	3	Rye	31	5	Peas ...	36	5

Duty one shilling.

RETURN OF CORN AND OATMEAL SOLD AND DELIVERED AT DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 9.

				From s. D.	to s. D.	Average s. D.
1538	Wheat, per barrel		20 stone...	26 0	31 0	29 3
2814	Oats	do.	14 stone...	13 6	16 0	14 1
—	Bere	do.	16 stone...	00 0	00 0	00 0
604	Barley	do.	16 stone...	17 6	21 6	19 2
—	Rape	do.	16 stone...	00 0	00 0	00 0
1065	Oatmeal	cwt.	8 stone...	15 0	14 0	14 5

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH RETURNS.

	1859.	1858.
Birkenhead	£2335	£2448
Bristol and Exeter	5541	5539
Great Western	27625	27013
Great Northern	24821	21999
Lancashire and Yorkshire	34140	31012
London and North Western	72346	69040
London and Brighton	11364	125 1
London and South Western	14358	14765
Midland	37080	33338
North British	5202	5678
North Stafford	7596	7004
North London	2262	2582
North Eastern	33367	32398
Oxford, Worcester, &c.	4826	4265
South Eastern	15703	16414
West Hartlepool	4288	3480
Edinburgh and Glasgow	5570	5542
Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee	3134	2843
Great North of Scotland	1460	1422
Scottish North Eastern	3545	3220

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

REPORTED INSURRECTION AT NAPLES.

Alarming reports were current of an insurrection at Naples, and a collision between the Austrian and Piedmontese troops on the banks of the Mincio.

FRANCE.

It is said that the French Council of State will complete, during the present week, its examination of the proposed law on the new tariff for wool, and that the question will be brought before the Legislative Body immediately afterwards.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent says the debates in the House of Commons are doing much mischief in the commercial world, and probably in the political world also.

Count Walewski and Prince Metternich breakfasted with the Emperor at the Tuileries, on Tuesday.

EVACUATION OF LOMBARDY BY FRANCE.

Since Count Cavour's last note orders have been sent to the French army to hold itself in readiness to march at the first notice, and the reply to officers demanding a short furlough is, that the whole army would immediately evacuate Lombardy, and return to France.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says, it is thought likely that so soon as universal suffrage declares for the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont, the Savoyards will have a French army on the spot. Referring to the evacuation, the French writer asks will Austria consider herself free to retake Lombardy, which she only surrendered conditionally, and avail herself of the departure of the French?

THE DEBATE ON THE FRENCH TREATY.

The *Times* says the debate stands adjourned till to-night, simply to give several members an opportunity of talking about the Treaty, and expressing their adhesion. There is no amendment, and there will, we suppose, be no division, and, after discharging a constitutional etiquette, the House will proceed, we hope, totally and rapidly to the end of the chapter; but the *Star* says, the announcement of Sir H. Cairnes' intention to support the Treaty had evidently a depressing effect on the Opposition benches, and that it was quite apparent the battle was lost. Mr. Disraeli rose, and abruptly left the House.

SUICIDE OF GENERAL EGNATER.

Vienna, Friday.—The official *Weiner Zeitung* announces that General Egnater, in spite of all precautions, committed suicide on Wednesday night, after having confessed his guilt, and expressed his repentance for it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lord W. Paulett succeeds to the command of the South Western district.

Her Majesty and the Court yesterday proceeded to Osborne.

The launch of the Howe a magnificent ship of 121 guns, took place on Wednesday.

Mr. Thomas Wrigley, paper maker, of Bury, Lancashire, has addressed a letter to the *Times*, elucidating important facts connected with the paper trade in connection with the abolition of the duty.

Orders have been received at Woolwich, that all volunteer officers presenting themselves in uniform may be permitted to see the arsenal.

The Earl Fitzwilliam gave a dinner at his residence in Grosvenor-square, last evening, to more than 100 of the officers of the Yorkshire West Riding Volunteer Corps.

The Duchess de Malakoff has just presented her gallant husband with a daughter. The Empress paid her a visit as soon as she heard of the event.

A deputation on the subject of establishing a School of Musketry in Scotland had an interviews with the Secretary of State for War yesterday.

THE DUBLIN WATER WORKS BILL.

The *Freeman's Journal* of this morning states that in the House of Commons yesterday evening Mr. Maguire, at the suggestion of the Corporation, moved to discharge the order for the second reading of the Dublin Water Works Bill, and that leave be given to introduce a bill No. 2, in accordance with the views of the Chairman of Ways and Means.

A general conversation ensued, in which Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Lefroy, and Mr. Vance, wanted the supplement bill to be held over till Easter. All parties admitted that the opposition was of a nature which admitted of arrangement.

Sir William Somerville said, on a great sanitary measure like the present, the House ought to give it every facility.

Mr. P. O'Brien observed that Trinity College had, on reconsideration, withdrawn all opposition to the bill, and given orders to their Parliamentary agent to promise the withdrawal to the promoters.

Mr. Maguire expressed his satisfaction at the amicable tone matters had assumed, and the indication given by the House that this long-desired sanitary measure would receive its approval.

Leave was then given to introduce the supplemental bill No. 2.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Thursday.

The scene at the Volunteers' Ball last evening was certainly very brilliant, and the interest excited by the various uniforms was unceasing. When you thought you had seen all the varieties of uniform, some new and startling dress turned up. It was impossible to identify all the uniforms, as the regimental titles were, of course, only on the button, and one did not like to come too close to scrutinise and criticise. The Volunteer Guards (all of whom must be six feet high), were conspicuous, but not beautiful. The uniform is a rather loose, long scarlet tunic, with black braid; the trousers black. The men looked, almost without exception, ill-drilled, and their clothes were not well made. The Oxford University Corps looked very smart, in their knickerbockers and red stockings (can there be anything Puseyite in this Cardinal-like leggings?) buff belts, and brownish-grey tunic. One provincial corps had a loose scarlet Zouave jacket, with knickerbockers and leggings. Dark green uniforms were very plentiful,—sombre enough as worn by privates, but, in the officers' uniforms, relieved by many silver ornaments, and, therefore, looking very neat. There were many light grey uniforms—the best being the Queen's (Westminster), which, with its scarlet facings, light silver cording, and buff belts, looked, I think, the neatest and most "real" uniform in the room. The uniform of the South Middlesex (my own regiment) did not look very well in the gaslight; the grey is too dark. The Floral Hall looked very pretty, but might have been better lighted. There was a great deal of gas, but much of the light was lost escaping through the glass roof, and most of the gas jets were placed too high. The decorations of rose wreaths and greenery were pretty well, as far as they went, but they were "thinly scattered to make up a show." The hall is of magnificent extent, and it was a pity that its resources were not used to a greater extent. There were some other disadvantages besides the want of rich decorations; we had a carpet instead of the polished floor, which at Willis' Rooms or the Hanover Square Rooms enables the dancers to glide along with ease. The worst fault, however, was that, the communications between the Floral Hall and the Theatre (where alone refreshments could be had before supper) were so few and narrow that an expedition in search of an ice was an affair of hours, advancing inch by inch along corridors and staircase amid a squeezing crowd, where ladies' dresses suffered severely.

The supper-room was opened at 12 o'clock—an hour before the appointed time, and this fact enabled some people, fortunate enough to hear of it, an excellent opportunity of getting a quiet supper before the full tide of hungry humanity set in towards the well-covered tables. Everything was in abundance; of champagnes there was no stint. I asked Staples what proportion of champagne he had allotted to the guests, and he said that the supply was really unlimited; that every person who asked for champagne was to get it. Subsequent experience at the supper table bore out this assertion. Leaving the supper-room became, about half-past one o'clock, an impracticable task, until some stout-hearted volunteers, linking arm in arm, made a long avenue from the door into the centre of the room, and thus enabled us, with our partners, to defile slowly back to the ball-room. I did not notice the "London Irish" uniform in the room, though I was specially looking out for it.

Mr. E. T. Smith (a kind of vulgar Jullien in his way) has issued one of his bombastic prospectuses, announcing the opening (in a few weeks) for the season, of Her Majesty's Theatre. He is to have Titiens, Alboni, and Borghi-Mario—three good cards; and the ballet is to be revived in all its old splendour.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A cold-blooded murder was perpetrated at a place called Walkeringham, about four miles from Gainsborough, on Tuesday night. A cattle jobber, named Charles Spencer, who resides at Walkeringham, had been to Gainsborough market that day, and left Walkerith Ferry, crossing the Trent, on his way home, at twenty minutes to eleven p.m. He had been stopping for a short time at the ferry house, Walkerith, and had there been paid £10 in two £5 notes, and it was known that he had in possession a considerably larger amount. At the time the payment alluded to took place, two individuals, named John Fenton, blacksmith, and landlord of the Three Shoes Inn, Walkeringham, and James Fenton, labourer, Walkeringham (no relation, however, to John Fenton), were in the public-house. In crossing the Trent the murdered man was accompanied by the two individuals named, and another individual, a Mr. Anderson. As soon as the boat reached the Notts side of the river, the two Fentons walked on owards Walkeringham, about one mile distant, leaving Spencer talking with Mr. Anderson, who lives near the banks of the river. Nothing more can be ascertained as to what took place; but the body of Mr. Spencer was found next morning in a dyke, only about forty yards from his own residence. The body presented a truly horrible spectacle; the head was almost completely severed from the body, there being two terrible gashes on each side of the neck, only a little of the flesh in front and a little of that behind remaining. A pool of blood was discovered on the road adjoining the dyke, beside which two discharged pistols were found. It is very evident, from the whole of the circumstances we have been able to gather, that the murderer had been lying in wait for his intended victim. It appears as if he had taken up his position against the old barn which the deceased, to reach home, would have to pass. Before deceased making his appearance, it would seem that the pistols were fired, the report of which alarmed the village schoolmaster, who immediately got up and looked out of the window, at which time, it is said, he heard some one exclaim, "For God's sake, what are you going to do?" The moon was shining at the time, but he saw nobody in the road, and therefore did not think it necessary to take any further notice of the matter. The shots failed, it would appear, to take their intended effect, and the murderer then seems to have proceeded to attack his victim with some formidable weapon, with which he made the fearful gashes we have described, cutting right through a thick muffler deceased had round his neck. John Fenton has been taken into custody, on suspicion of committing the horrible deed. In his possession were found caps corresponding with those found upon the pistols, and also some bullets, which fitted the barrels exactly. A pair of trousers and a pair of leggings, which it is alleged the prisoner wore on Tuesday, were found, partly washed out. The inquest has not yet been held.—*Manchester Guardian.*

CASTLEBLAYNEY FAIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Thursday, 7th March.—This fair, on yesterday, was a very large one, and a great number of buyers attended. The business transactions during the day were many, and briskly carried on; none remaining undisposed of which approached to primeness in any department. The show of beef was rather small, and nearly every lot exhibited underwent competition. The figures realised averaged 5½d and 6d per lb. in sink. Springers and milking cattle were in good supply, and in quick demand, at from £8 to £14 each. Two-year-old store bullocks and heifers averaged, respectively, £8 10s and £7 10s per head. Heifers of three years brought from £8 to £10 per head; dry cattle were in good request; yeanling calves were plentiful, and went off at from 30s to £2 per head. In the above the lots sold were generally small, so that I do not mention any in particular. Sheep—Although the quantity of stock in this department of the fair was limited, yet a very considerable amount of activity was observable therein, from the number of buyers in them Prime mutton realised almost any figure, averaging 7½d and 8d per lb. for wedder, and 6½d and 7d paid for ewe. Pigs—there was a large show of pigs; bacon brought from 56s to 59s per cwt., on the foot. Weanlings and stores averaged 22s 6d to 47s respectively. A good number of horses were shown, but no feature of interest was observable in that branch. Wool—white, 1s 3d per lb.; black, 2s per lb.

SHIPPING.

Queenstown.—Arrived—City of Manchester, from Liverpool, for New York, proceeded; North Briton (s.s.), Liverpool, Portland, proceeded. Off—Native, from New York, for Glasgow. Sailed—Retrieve (s.) Liverpool Inkermann, Liverpool.

London Corn Market, March 9.—Weather fine, attendance of buyers very poor. Trade for all articles firm but very slow, at Monday's prices.

London Produce Market, March 9.—Sugar rather more disposition to buy—2,330 bags Mauritius sold; brown, 32s 6d to 38s 6d; black, 30s 6d; middling to good strong yellow, 42s to 43s; 1,976 bags Muscovado Manilla, at 22s 6d; 192 hhds crystallised Demerara realised 31s to 39s 6d. Coffee market very steady, Plantation Ceylon realising full prices; Singapore, Java, sold at 62s to 63s. Tea quiet without change in prices. Rice—14,800 bags Arracan, from Singapore, part sold, at 9s 6d to 9s 9d—market firm. Saltpetre—There is an improved feeling in the market, and recent sales have been at rather higher prices. Nitrate of soda—Of 2,000 bags, 6½ per cwt., 320 sold at 15s, the remainder taken in at same price.

Liverpool Corn Market, March 9.—(Messrs. Morton, Brothers' & Maddock's Report.)—Small attendance. Wheat at a slow demand, and rather easier. Flour dull but not lower. Oats and oatmeal firmly held at late rates. A moderate consumptive inquiry for Indian corn, without change in prices. Beans sell freely at 6d per qr. less money.

Liverpool Cotton Market, March 9.—Sales of the week, 47,150 bales, including 960 on speculation and 6,200 for export. Quotation of fair same as last week. Stock, 828,300. Imports, 8,109; of the week, 124,409. Cotton sales probably about 6,000 or more. Market without change.

Manchester Trade Report, March 9th.—Buyers keep more aloof to-day, and the tone of the market begins to show more in favour of buyers, especially for yarns, but prices of cloth are pretty well sustained by the long contracts still in the hands of manufacturers.

Wakefield Corn Market, March 9.—Fair show of wheat. The trade firm at last Friday's prices, with a steady demand; in other articles no change.

Glasgow Iron Report, March 9.—Number 1, 58s. to 58s 6d; mixed numbers warrants, 58s 7½d to 58s. 10½d; number 3, 58s. to 58s. 3d. Market firm.

Cork Corn Market, March 9.—White wheat, 27s; red wheat, 26s 6d; barley, 18s to 18s 6d; oats, 12s 4d to 14s. 10d.

Cork Butter Market, March 9.—Firsts and seconds, 130s; thirds, 117s; fourths, 102s; fifths, 88s; sixths, 76s; 240 firkins in market.

The *Cork Herald* of to-day contains an address from Lord Campden to the electors of the county of Cork, in which he states—"The announcement of my nomination caused me the greatest surprise. I was nominated without my authority or consent; for I beg you distinctly to understand that I did not proffer myself as a candidate, but only professed myself willing to undertake, if spontaneously elected, the weighty and responsible duty which, unsolicited, would thus have been thrown upon me. This is the explanation of my absence, for had it been my intention to solicit your suffrages, I should have done so in person. I did not put forth, and was not cognisant of, the election address purporting to bear my signature, which has appeared in print."

On Wednesday last Dr. Gordon, C.B., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, visited Parsonstown for the purpose of inspecting the hospital departments in the Barracks there, which are at present occupied by the Depot Battalion. He expressed himself much pleased with all the arrangements.

France's Wealth is England's Prosperity.—Unfortunately, one cannot in these matters consider the cases of individuals. It was very hard for the watermen when bridges were built over the Thames. It was very hard for the link-boys when the streets were well lighted with the gas. It was very hard for the chairman when cabs came into universal use. It was very hard for the coachmen when railroads were established. It will be very hard for the thousands of Parisian water-carriers, when Paris is supplied with water in pipes. The world moves on, forgetful of individuals, and the point to be chiefly considered is, what is most for the general good. Now, the general rule to be laid down with regard to exports and imports is this: that the cheapening of any valuable commodity in a particular place is a benefit conferred on all places; and that wealth acquired by my neighbour is not to be grudged, but is good for me as well as for him. Take any article of merchandise whatsoever—as gloves; in the last analysis, each pair of gloves represents a certain amount of labour, let us say a day's labour of the artisan. If the Frenchman be able, through superiority of climate, or help of machinery, or by any known means, to cheapen gloves, to reduce the quantity of labour which a pair represents, he benefits me, provided I have the means of exchanging an equivalent of my labour for his. By employing him to make the gloves, I do not require to expend so much of my strength in order to procure a pair. Half a day is enough, whereas previously a whole day was necessary. The cheapness thus made possible in France, is a direct benefit to England and the world. Suppose the French glove is one hour, or half an hour, cheaper than the English glove. Multiply this by three and a half millions of pairs that find their way from France to England, and estimate the gain to us. What a gain of hours to what numbers of Englishmen does this represent! And in like manner the wealth of France is a gain to England, as the wealth of my neighbour is in a sense also mine. Wealth is nothing if it be not employed. Superabundant wealth means superabundant power of purchasing. I must share to some extent in the good that flows from that expenditure. No man can be rich for himself alone. As water finds its level, money will descend from the heights of society where it is stored, to give some share of blessing to the lowest of the low. There cannot be a greater blunder than the supposition that it is the interest of England to have poor neighbours, and that by the previous accumulation of resources we are able to draw all the wealth from less fortunate countries. It is England's interest, on the contrary, to have prosperous neighbours, who, with many superfluities on their hands, will be able to purchase what we have to offer.—*Dickens' All the Year Round.*

We understand that a contract has been concluded between the French Government and certain houses in London for the manufacture of a submarine telegraphic cable, which is to be laid down between Marseilles and Oran (Algeria), about May next. It is stated that a portion of the cable has already been made, that the French government give a subvention of £40,000, and that the balance of the capital required will be raised in England by means of a public company.

Representation of Stalybridge.—There are many rumours flying about as to various gentlemen likely to be put in nomination to represent the new borough of Stalybridge, as soon as the Reform Bill is passed into law. Our correspondent has heard the following gentlemen named as likely to be put in nomination:—John Cheetham, Esq., late member for South Lancashire; Robert Platt, Esq., cotton manufacturer, Stalybridge; Francis Dukinfield Palmer Astley, Esq., lord of the manor of Dukinfield; and Mr. Stephens, of Stalybridge. One gentleman, from the south, is already in the field, and has issued an address "to the inhabitants of Stalybridge." The gentleman alluded to is Mr. J. C. Marchman, of 7, Kensington Palace-gardens, London, who is an advanced Liberal. Some opinion may be formed of the strength of parties in the borough, from the fact that the mayor is a Conservative, and that the Conservatives form a majority in the Town Council.—*Manchester Guardian.*

The Extraordinary High Tide at London.—As was predicted some time since, the tide yesterday rose about three feet higher than usual, causing serious damage to the cellars and warehouses of the wharfingers of the Thames. The Temple-gardens were flooded full 20 yards from the embankment, while below bridge the loss occasioned will not be for some time ascertained. Holland-street, Blackfriars-road, and the streets running parallel, presented an extraordinary appearance, the water having gained a height that forced through the windows of the kitchens. Severe losses have been sustained also by boat and barge owners.

The Crush at the Volunteer Ball.—A correspondent of the *Daily News* gives a not exaggerated idea of the bewildering crowd last evening:—"Descending to the dancing arena, I found to my extreme annoyance I could not, in the throngs which were now closing in all directions, recover the lady who accompanied me, and whom I had resigned on entering to some of her friends. Moreover, although I had, among the 6,000 or so who had now arrived, recognised some particularly sylph-like partners, who looked especially bewitching in the roseate light diffused through the building, I was again disappointed by finding myself forestalled by some (despite their showy uniforms) ugly rivals. Lastly, to complete my misfortunes, after receiving an electrifying tap from a fan, I found, to my intense disgust, that it was not intended for me. However, remembering that none but a particular class of persons deserve the fair, I once more charged the enemy, and this time succeeded in surprising and carrying off a rich prize. But how shall I describe this bewildering scene with the crashing musical accompaniment in the whirling waltz, and tilted on the one side by sprightly young ensigns, or jostled on the other against inert captains, became a perfect phantasmagoria of dancing lights, and floating flowers, and glittering evergreens, and snowy polished shoulders, and flashing eyes, and fairy gauze, and silken sheen, and polished satin, and kaleidocopes colours."

Arrival of the Judges in Belfast.—The Right Hon. Chief Justice Monahan and Judge Ball arrived in Belfast on Thursday, by the Ulster Railway, at half-past one, and proceeded to Downpatrick, where the commission was opened at four o'clock. The Under-Sheriff of Antrim accompanied their lordships to the County Down Railway Terminus.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

Holloway's Pills.—Nothing this world can afford is of any value to those in whom sickness has extinguished the capacity for enjoyment. But the means for recovery are within their reach; they have only to avail themselves of Professor Holloway's matchless remedies, in order to shake off the maladies which are breaking down their strength, spirit, and constitution, and obtain a new hold of life and a new sense of its blessing. The Pills have effected extraordinary cures in cases of chronic diarrhœa, cholic, &c.

BIRTHS.

Carmichael—March 7, at 89, Lower Leeson-street, the wife of the Rev. Frederick F. Carmichael, of a daughter.

Christopher—February 27, at Seamount, near Castletown, Isle of Man, the wife of Commander Christopher, R.N., of a son.

Crampton—March 7, at Upper Mount-street, Dublin, the wife of George Ribton Crampton, Esq., of a son.

Foley—March 9, at 31, South Frederick-street, Dublin, Mrs. Charles C. Foley, of Nenagh, of a son.

Gordon—February 18, at Constantinople, the wife of Major E. C. Gordon, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

Powell—March 8, at Gulistan Terrace, Ranelagh, the wife of Thomas Eyre Powell, Esq., of a daughter.

Scott—March 5, Lady Walter Scott, of a son and heir.

Shaw—March 5, at Woolwich, the wife of Major George Shaw, R.A., of twin daughters.

Sheperd—February 26, at Lower Ormond-quay, the wife of Mr. W. Sheperd, of a son.

Tottenham—March 3, at Brighton, the wife of Captain Loftus Tottenham, Rifle Brigade, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Mortimer and Dyas—March 7, at St. Thomas' Church, by the Rev. Richard Frizelle, David Mortimer, Esq., of Cornekill, in the county of Cavan, to Lizzy, daughter of Thomas Dyas, Esq., of Carrick House, county Cavan, and Martry, County Meath.

Tufnell and Curtis—March 6, at Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Brisbane, Australia, Robert George Tuffnell, Esq., Commander R.N., second son of the Rev. Robert Tuffnell, to Jessie Isabel, youngest daughter of the late Sir William Curtis, Bart., of Portland-place, London, and Cliff House, Ramsgate.

DEATHS.

Dawson—March 3, at 124, Lower Gloucester-street, of paralysis, Maria, relict of Edward Vigors Dawson, late of Athlone, M.D.

Dempsey—March 8, at his residence, 34, Essex-street, Strand, London, aged 27 years, James J. Dempsey, Esq., Lieutenant and Honorary Secretary to the London Irish Rifle Volunteers (28th, Middlesex county), and for some years connected with the London Press.

Digby—March 5, Vice-Admiral Joseph Digby, in the 74th year of his age.

Galloway—March 2, at Torquay, Isabella Rachel, daughter of the late Major-General Sir Archibald Galloway, K.C.B.

Grierson—March 8, at Kingstown, Anne, widow of the late Benjamin H. Grierson, formerly of the 3rd North Mayo Militia, aged 75 years.

Hill—March 5, at Prees Hall, Shropshire, Colonel Sir Robert Chambre Hill, C.B., in his 82d year.

Temple—March 3, at Thulgarten, Constance, Grand Duchy of Baden, Sir Grenville Leofric Temple, Bart., aged 50.

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STAMPED.	£	s.	d.	UNSTAMPED.	£	s.	d.
Yearly	2	12	0	Yearly	1	6	0
Half-yearly	1	6	0	Half-yearly	0	13	0
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Post Office Orders and Cheques to be made payable to Lawrence E. Knox, 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

Printed and Published at the Office of THE IRISH TIMES, No. 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, Parish of St. Thomas and City of Dublin, for the Proprietor, by Robert Gray Souter, Saturday, March 10th, 1860.

The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

Vol. I. No 265 SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED.........£2 12 0 / UN-STAMPED.... 1 6 0

DUBLIN, MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1860.

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Public Notices.

Nights of the Engagement of Mdlle. PICCOLOMINI.

HEATRE ROYAL.—Mr. HARRIS, in conjunction with Mr. WILBERT BEALE, honour to announce a short series of ITALIAN OPERAS, Supported by the following eminent artistes:—

Mdlle. Piccolomini
Madame Borchardt
Madame Gramaglia
and
Madame Rudersdorff.
Signor Belart,
Signor Mercuriali,
and
Signor Altavilla,
Signor Aldighieri,
Signor Castelli,
Signor Allara
and
Mr. Patey.
(Primo Basso del Teatro Reggio Torino.)
Prompter,
Signor Fontana.
Regisseur,
Signor Grua.
Conductor,
Signor Arditi.
Leader,
Mr. Levey.

On This (Monday) Evening, March 12th, In consequence of its Great Success, Mozart's Opera of LE NOZZE DI FIGARO.

- Mdlle. Piccolomini.
- Mdme. Rudersdorff.
- Madame Borchardt.
- Madame Gramaglia.
- Almaviva, - Signor Aldighieri.
- Signor Altavilla.
- Signor Castelli.
- Mr. Patey.
- Signor Allara.
- Signor Mercuriali.

To-morrow (Tuesday) Evening, March 13th, LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO.

Boxes, 5 Guineas—4 Guineas—3 Guineas; Dress Circle, 8s.; Circle, 5s.; Pit, 3s.; Lower Gallery, 2s.; Upper Gallery, 1s

QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE. On This (MONDAY) EVENING, MARCH 12th, 1860. Last Five Nights of Mr. T. C. KING. Mr. G. V. BLAKE (for this Night only). The performances will commence with Shakspere's Tragedy of HAMLET.

- Mr. T. C. King.
- Miss M. Davis.
- of Hamlet's Father, - Mr. G. V. Blake
- Gravedigger, - Mr. H. Webb.
- Mrs H. Webb.

To be followed by the Laughable Farce of COOL AS A CUCUMBER.

- Mr. G. V. Blake
- Miss M. Davis

Divertissement by Miss Merriton and the Corps de Ballet. To conclude with the Laughable Farce of A MILLINER'S HOLIDAY.

Sparkes, - Mr. W. Ellerton.

Notice.—The Queen's Theatre is Re-Opened for an After Six Weeks. Nights of Performance:—Every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday.

2s.; Pit 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper ditto, 3d. Second Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Children under Twelve Half-price to Boxes and Pit.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO. Mr. HARRIS, in conjunction with Mr. WILBERT BEALE, honour to announce A GRAND EVENING CONCERT, On FRIDAY NEXT, MARCH 16th, Supported by the following Artistes:—

Mdlle PICCOLOMINI,
Madame RUDERSDORFF,
Madame BORCHARDT,
Madame GRAMAGLIA,
Signor BELART,
Signor ALTAVILLA,
Mr. PATEY,
Signor CASTELLI,
Signor MERCURIALI,
Signor ALLARA,
and
Signor ALDIGHIERI.
Conductor—Signor ARDITI.

at Seven o'clock, to commence at Eight o'clock. Seats, 5s.; Gallery, 3s.; Promenade, 1s. 9d. to Reserved Seats, under the Clock; to the Promenade, row.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!! CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO. (Entrance under the Clock.) KRATKY BASCHIK, GREAT HUNGARIAN WIZARD AND MUSICIAN, announce that, by particular desire, he has Re-opened his of Music and Legerdemain," and will give his Soirées and Physical Magic, or, Two Hours of Illusions, every without apparatus or foreign aid; also his Grand Con the "Cor Melodicon" (for four horns in one), and the "Muno Marvels New, Unexpected, and Astounding, will be Evening.

change of Programme each Performance.

Fashionable Morning Performances on To-morrow, (TUESDAY) SATURDAY at Two o'clock, brilliantly lit with Gas. Reserved Seats, 3s.; Reserved, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.; ; Children under 12 Half-price. open at Half-past Seven. To commence at Eight o'clock. may be had and seats secured at Mr. Bussell's, 7, Westmoreland-street.

IMMENSE SUCCESS! CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES— LONG ROOM, ROTUNDO— Entrance, Cavendish-row.

consequence of the success attending the representations of 's Magnificent Continental Diorama of Italy, France, Austria, Switzerland and the Rhine, and the increasing interest by the public to witness this truly wonderful and authentic it having been visited during its exhibition in this city gentlemen who have long resided on the Continent, and expressed their approbation of its extreme fidelity, the pro beg to announce that it will remain open till further notice. view of Rome, St. Peter's, the Vatican, &c.

At a quarter past Eight o'clock Every Evening. Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Two o'clock. 2s. 6d.; Second Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. to be had of Mr. Bussell, Music Saloon, 7, Westmoreland-

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER. GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE. DR. PALMER, 32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH, (Corner of Holles-street,) and Surgeon twenty-five years' practical experience, Member and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer in Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the School of Medicine. at Home—8 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day (Sundays, 8 Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock. Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN HALL TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY. Founded March 10, 1860.

COMMITTEE:
R. Neligan, Assistant Chaplain Molyneux Asylum.
G. W. Dalton, Assistant Chaplain Episcopal Chapel, Baggot-st.
James Hewett, Assistant Chaplain St. Matthias.
Dr. Urwick, York-street Chapel.
John Hall, Scots' Church, Capel-street.
J. D. Powell, Wesleyan Chapel, Lower Abbey-street.
Alderman Atkinson, College-green.
John Lardner Burke, Rutland-square.
Theodore Cronhelm, Esq., Eustace-street.
Pepe, Esq., Trinity College.
Esq., Trinity College.
Esq., Trinity College.
Thomas North, Grafton-street.

HENRY BROWN, Treasurer, 2, College-green.
ROBERT HUNT, Secretary, 34, Westmoreland-street.

OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

To form a central association for Ireland—to establish societies in connection therewith throughout the country—support able and popular lecturers to travel through the island, and thus carry on an aggressive war on the social "Demon of intemperance"—to give "Universal Suffrage" to the masses, and thus carry nem. con. the long-deferred object of zealous men hitherto—the "Permissive Bill." there be "no buyers," there will be "no sellers," and an unlimited be opened under Free Trade for the sale of comfortable superior food, and even luxuries—thereby giving profitable employment to all who may be injured by the alteration in the popular will, which is the only real and true mode of legislation. To classify all the forces into separate associations, and call them, Mrs. Carlisle, the Elizabeth Fry in this cause, has christened "BANDS OF HOPE!"

special meetings and public soirees, to sow broadcast over our the good seed of "total abstinence" from all "poisonous intoxicating drinks," and thus leave a clear and open field for the seed of the Kingdom to be cast in by the Preachers of the Everlasting Gospel. Who, then, will hold back, or be apathetic? If any minister or wise-man say, "I don't believe in Teetotalism," hear the in Gough's Lecture, from the story of the Rector and the in the railway carriage, saying, with a hiccup, "You are my own heart—you speak my sentiments exactly—give your hand, old fellow."

MODE OF PROCEDURE.

Monthly Meetings in the Metropolitan Hall, to hear addresses and receive members, on the First Thursday in each month. First Public Meeting of the Association to be held on THURSDAY evening next, 15th instant, at 8 o'clock. To defray the necessary expenses, admission to the Body of the Hall reserved seats, 6d.; Annual Tickets, transferable for the 12 meetings, 5s.; Family ticket, 8s.; the Galleries, no charge for admission. Booksellers to be solicited to become Agents for the sale of all the London, Scotch, and Ipswich Temperance Publications, Biographies, Medical and Clerical Attestations, &c. Subscriptions to promote and establish this movement for Ireland will be received and acknowledged by any member of the Committee; by the Treasurer, Mr. Brown, 2, College-green; or by ROBERT HUNT, 34, Westmoreland-street, Secretary.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS. Roman Catholic Friends, come to the Debate in the CORRIGAN AVENUE Meeting, on Monday Evening, March 12, 1860, at half-past SEVEN o'clock.

Chairman—Mr. MATTHEW TRACY.

Question—Is there a Whole Man in each Drop of the Consecrated Cup?

1. "If any one shall deny that, in the venerable sacrament of the Eucharist, the whole Christ is contained under each species, and under every part of each species, when separated; let him be anathema."—Council of Trent, sess. xiii. can. iii.
2. Does Dr. Forrest believe that there is a whole man—head, hands, feet, body, bones, and nerves—in each drop of the consecrated wine?
3. Whether is it by consecration or separation that the body of Christ is contained in each drop of the consecrated chalice?
4. If by the former, how many bodies of Christ is in a pint of consecrated wine?
5. If by the latter, may not any animal multiply thousands of Christs by sailing the consecrated chalice?
6. Is the whole of Christ's blood frozen in Russia and warm in Egypt at the same time?

Roman Catholics are affectionately invited to attend.

IN CHANCERY.

Advertisement to Creditors, Legatees, and Incumbrancers. Cause Petition, under "The Court of Chancery (Ireland) Regulation Act, 1850." Sec. 15.

In the matter of Sir Ralph Howard, of Belgrave-square, in the City of London, Baronet, Administrator, with the Will annexed of John Parnell, late of Avondale, in the Co. Wicklow, Esquire, deceased, Petitioner; Charlotte Zouche Delia Parnell, widow, John Parnell, Sophia Parnell, Charles Parnell, Fanny Parnell, Henry Parnell, Catherine Anna Mercer Parnell, and Theodosia Parnell, Minors, by Robert Johnson, their Guardian, ad litem, Respondents.

I HEREBY require all persons claiming to be Creditors or pecuniary Legatees of JOHN PARNELL, late of Avondale, in the County of Wicklow, Esquire, deceased, on or before the 1st day of April, 1860, to furnish in writing to petitioner, or his solicitor (Ralph B. Brinker, of No. 31, York-street, Dublin), in this matter, the amount and particulars of their several demands (accompanied, in case of simple contract debts, by a statement of the consideration of such debts), in order that the Petitioner may, without any expense to them, prove in this matter such or so much of their demands as he shall think just, of the allowance or disallowance of which, or any part of same, said Creditors shall receive due notice. And all such Creditors whose demands shall be disallowed, either wholly or in part, shall, at the peril of costs, be at liberty to file charges in my office, in respect of the claims or amounts so disallowed, within one fortnight after they shall respectively have received notice of such disallowance.

I also require all persons having claims affecting the real and freehold estate of the said John Parnell to file same, at my Chambers, Inns-quay, in the City of Dublin, on or before the said 1st day of April, 1860, in order that same may be proceeded on and proved according to the General Orders of the 19th May, 1857.

Dated this 1st day of March, 1860.

J. J. MURPHY, Master in Chancery.

RALPH BRERETON BRINKER, Solicitor for the Petitioner, No. 31, York-street, Dublin.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN, AND GREAT NORTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAYS. ROSCOMMON GOODS TRAFFIC.

On and after This Day, MONDAY, 12th March, Goods will be conveyed to and from Roscommon. Particulars as to rates, &c., can be obtained at the Stations.

N.B.—A Storage Charge of one shilling per ton per day will be made on all Goods not removed from the Roscommon Station within twenty-four hours after arrival at Roscommon.

Broadstone, Dublin, 5th March, 1860. W. FORBES, Manager.

SECOND GRAND PRIZE DRAWING. Society of St. Vincent De Paul, Limerick. ONE THOUSAND POUNDS, in prizes of £300, £200, £100, £100, £50, £50, £50, £50, £50, £50, For the Benefit of the poor of all denominations, visited and relieved by the Society of St. Vincent De Paul.

TRUSTEES:
Alderman William Fitzgerald, Mayor of Limerick.
Edward Murphy, Esq., High Sheriff of Limerick.
TREASURER:
The Provincial Bank of Ireland, Limerick.
HONORARY SECRETARY:
Daniel Griffin, Esq., M.D., 56, George-street, Limerick.

The Trustees have Lodged £1,000 in Bank to the Credit of the Fund and for the Prizes.

The above Drawing, on the Art Union Principle, guaranteed by and under the exclusive control of the Trustees, will take place at the ATHENÆUM, LIMERICK, On EASTER MONDAY, the 9th of April, 1860, Commencing at 12 o'clock, in the presence of the Trustees and Secretary, and several Magistrates, and open to the Public.

Application for Tickets to be made as early as possible, to Alderman William Fitzgerald, Mayor, 116, George-street, Limerick, enclosing £1, and a stamped envelope, with the name and address of Applicant. The Tickets to be limited to 2,400, at £1 each.

Immediately after the Drawing, the Trustees will transmit to the Prizeholders the amounts respectively obtained.

⁂ In this Drawing, there are Two more Prizes, and One Hundred more chances than in the one lately drawn in Cork.

WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Mayor, } Trustees.
EDWARD MURPHY, High Sheriff, }
DANIEL GRIFFIN, M.D., Honorary Secretary.

Limerick, Feb. 28, 1860.

Landed Estates Court.

LANDED ESTATES COURT.—IRELAND.

In the Matter of the Estate of John Busteed and Thomas Slacke, or either of them, Owners; Ex parte Thomas Gillier, Petitioner.

THE Hon. Judge DOBBS will, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of May, 1860, at the hour of Twelve o'clock at Noon, at the Landed Estates Court, Inns Quay, Dublin, SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, valuable Leasehold Interests in the Town of Ballinrobe, in the County of Mayo, in the following Lots:—

LOT No. 1—The House and Premises situate in Bridge-street, in the Town of Ballinrobe and County of Mayo, at present in the occupation of John Henaghan, at the yearly rent of £12.

LOT No. 2—The House and Premises situate in Bridge-street, in the Town of Ballinrobe, and County of Mayo, at present in the occupation of Thomas Gillier, at the yearly rent of £24.

LOT No. 3—The Houses and Premises situate in Bridge-street, in the Town of Ballinrobe, in the County of Mayo, at present in the occupation of Thomas Gillier and David Elligott, producing the nett yearly rent of £59 18s.

Dated this 6th day of March, 1860. [illegible] Dobbs, Examiner.

The Premises to be Sold in this Matter are held under a grant, bearing date the 10th February, 1859, made between Charles Nesbit Knox and Charles Knox of the one part, and John Busteed of the other part, subject to the yearly rent of £2 2s., payable half-yearly.

Lot No. 3 will be Sold subject to the payment of said yearly rent of £2 2s., and the purchaser thereof will be bound to indemnify the purchasers of the other lots respectively from all claim in respect thereof.

VALENTINE B. DILLON, Solicitor for Petitioner, 12, Upper Ormond-quay, Dublin.

For Rentals and further particulars, apply at the Landed Estates Court, Dublin; or to VALENTINE B. DILLON, Solicitor for Petitioner, having the carriage of Sale, 12, Upper Ormond-quay, Dublin.

Medical.

NEW MEDICAL HALL, 30, WESTMORELAND-STREET. J. J. GRAHAM AND CO., PROPRIETORS. Established A.D. 1821. (Late Pring and Co.)

J. J. GRAHAM and CO. have great confidence in recommending to their Friends and the Public generally the following Medicines, suited for the present season, prepared at their extensive Laboratories with great care, under the personal superintendence of the Proprietors:—

J. J. Graham and Co.'s Concentrated Fluid Extract of the Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla; an excellent alterative and specific for rheumatism and cutaneous eruptions.

J. J. Graham and Co.'s Extract of Sarsaparilla and Cinchona; tonic and alterative.

J. J. Graham and Co.'s Cardiac and Tonic Bitters for indigestion, loss of appetite, and general debility.

J. J. Graham and Co.'s Fluid Extract of Taraxacum, or Dandelion; useful in dyspepsia and diseases of the liver.

J. J. Graham and Co.'s Absorbent and Tonic Seidlitz Powders; an alterative and tonic aperient.

J. J. Graham and Co.'s Pectoral Cough Drops; highly efficacious in all bronchial affections.

J. J. Graham and Co.'s Concentrated Solution of Magnesia, for correcting acidity, heartburn, and particularly adapted for gouty and dyspeptic persons.

J. J. Graham and Co.'s Concentrated Essence of Jamaica Ginger; a warm stomachic, corrects flatulence, and is excellent in combination with aerated waters and seidlitz powders.

J. J. Graham and Co.'s Specific for unbroken Chilblains.

J. J. Graham and Co.'s Zinc Cream and Camphor Ball, for chapped hands and broken Chilblains.

J. J. Graham and Co.'s Antibilious Family Aperient Pills, for which the house has been so long famed.

N.B.—Physicians' and Surgeons' Prescriptions accurately Compounded by a properly-qualified staff, under the personal superintendence of the Proprietors (who reside on the premises), thereby guaranteeing to the public accuracy and despatch.

Medicines delivered in all parts of the city and suburbs, also along the line of the Kingstown Railway, at any hour, free of charge.

THE WATER CURE IN THE COUNTY WICKLOW.

W. ALFRED JOHNSON, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, M.D., and L.A.C., London (son of Dr. Edwd. Johnson, of Great Malvern, author of "Domestic Practice of Hydropathy," "Life, Health, and Disease," "Theory and Principles of Hydropathy," "Results of Hydropathy," &c.), has built a Hydropathic Establishment at Delgany (in the midst of the beautiful scenery of the county), which is conducted on the Hydropathic principles adopted in Malvern.

From its sheltered situation and gravelly nature of its soil, Delgany affords a very suitable residence for invalids desiring Hydropathic treatment during the winter months.

"Bedside Letters on Hydropathy," by Doctor W. Alfred Johnson (Third Edition, enlarged, with forty-eight additional Cases), post free from the Author for Twenty-Six Stamps.

"Dr. Johnson deals with the topic in the truest spirit of the scientific physician."—Warder.

Dr. JOHNSON may be consulted at 27, Kildare-street, Dublin, every Monday, from Two to Four.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS, 27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, copaibi, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful in those complaints. Patients whose cases have been badly treated neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their care without a perfect cure being effected.

Fee, Ten Shillings. A guarantee given for the Cure.

Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to.

Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night. On Sundays till Two o'clock.

Observe—27 GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET DUBLIN

Education.

MONSIEUR DU GUE, HEAD FRENCH MASTER at the Rev. Dr. Stackpoole's, Kingstown, has opened DAILY, MORNING, AND EVENING CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen, 99, STEPHEN'S-GREEN SOUTH, DUBLIN. Monsieur Du Gue teaches in private families on the Kingstown line.

THE FLUTE.—DR. TENDALL, who was several years a pupil of some of the first masters in Europe, will be happy to give Lessons on the Boehm Flute, with or without Carte's improvements, or the old system of fingering. Terms moderate. Address Eagle Terrace, Upper Leeson-street.

TO BREEDERS.

SIRE "HEAPY."

The Thorough-bred Horse "HEAPY" Will Stand this Season at SEWELL'S REPOSITORY, MERRION-SQUARE, DUBLIN.

"HEAPY" is eight years old, and was got by Melbourne out of Susan (by Elis), her dam Tesane, by Whisker, out of Lady of the Tees, by Octavian.

He is a beautiful dark bay, with black legs, mane, and tail, stands 15-3 hands high, has strong muscular short legs (probably the strongest thorough-bred Horse in Ireland), is perfectly sound and free from the slightest blemish. For action and temper he cannot be surpassed.

He is a sure Foal-getter, and his stock are most promising.

Auctions.

Select Books, &c.—Six Days' Sale.

A collection of Books, including the Library of the late Rev. George Stitt, T.C.D., with additions on other accounts.
A Mahogany Bookcase, Study Table and Chair;
A costly Rose Engine Lathe, with Chucks and Tools;
Small High-pressure Steam Engine,
A superior Double Gun, by Blissett;
A Colt's Revolver;
Ornamental China Figures and Jars, Modern Paintings, including two exhibited Landscapes, by H. O'Neill;
Large Engravings, and several large Looking Glasses in Carved and Gilt Frames;
Musical Instruments, Violin by Amati Cremona, &c.

JOHN F. JONES begs to announce that he will Sell by Auction, at his Literary Saleroom, No. 8, D'OLIER-STREET, On WEDNESDAY, 14th instant, and five following days, A collection of Miscellaneous Books, comprising English Divinity, Catholic Theology, Pure and Mixed Science, Classics, and a select class of Belles Lettres, in neat and appropriate Bindings; together with various Miscellanies of general utility or ornamental character. Sale each day at One o'clock.

Insurances.

CROWN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED A.D. 1825. DUBLIN OFFICE, 46, DAME-STREET.

Funds Invested	[illegible]
Annual Income	116,000
Claims Paid	1,150,000

BONUS YEAR.

The FIFTH DIVISION OF PROFITS will be made among all Policies in force on the 25th March next.

Persons who assure on or before that date will be entitled to One Full Year's Share in the Profits of the Preceding Seven Years, then to be divided.

The BONUSES become vested after payment of the Third Premium.

The PROFITS will be divided in every Fifth year after the 25th March next.

EARLY APPLICATION should be made to the Secretary or Agents, who will afford every facility in completing the Assurances.

(By Order of the Board) JOSEPH MANLY, Jun., Secretary for Ireland.

LOANS ON PERSONAL SECURITY, of from £10 to £500, granted to Insurers in the Dublin Agency to the BRITISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. Established A.D. 1820.

Notwithstanding which the Premiums are as moderate as those of other Offices of equal long standing and respectability.

BENTLEY AND SON, SOLE AGENTS FOR DUBLIN, AND CHIEF AGENTS FOR IRELAND, 110, GRAFTON-STREET.

EXPENSE OF LIFE ASSURANCE MUCH DIMINISHED BY THE ARRANGEMENTS OF THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND FOUNDED 1838. ANNUAL INCOME (1859) £151,078.

ALLOCATIONS OF PROFIT. Illustrations of the Results in Reducing the Expense of Assurance.

A YEARLY ALLOCATION OF PROFITS is made to all Policy-holders of five years' standing at the preceding Annual Balance, and applied so as to reduce the Premiums for the Policies.

A POLICY-HOLDER OF £1,000, who entered at Age 25, receives this Year from the Profits £24 10s. 3d. (viz., 7s. 6d. per £1 of his Premium.) If he have participated since 1845, his total receipts from Profits amount, with interest, to no less than £502. If he have participated only since 1850, he has received £[illegible]. If he have participated only since 1855, he has received £135.

A POLICY-HOLDER OF £1,000, who entered at Age 50, receives this Year from Profits £27 13s. 2d. (7s. 6d. per £1). If he have participated since 1845, his total receipts amount, with interest, to £339. If he have participated only since 1850, he has received £206. If he have participated only since 1855, he has received £91.

THESE ALLOCATIONS from the Profits are not Sums payable only at death (as in most other offices); but the Policy-holder has really enjoyed them during his own life; for he has been called on to pay just so much less than was stipulated by the Assurance.

POLICIES OF £500 or upwards may be effected by payment only of one-half the first six years' premiums, with interest on the remaining half.

☞ THERE IS A SPECIAL ADVANTAGE in Assuring before the approaching Close of the Books for the 21st ANNUAL BALANCE; One Year's earlier participation in Profits will thus be secured. APPLICATIONS will be received until 5th APRIL.

JAMES FORBES, Secretary.

DUBLIN, 60, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

AGENT: DUBLIN: MR. MATTHEW MORRISON, 32, BACHELOR'S WALK

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY. ESTABLISHED 1835. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING. HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TRUSTEES.
WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAILEY, Esq., 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish square.
C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq.
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PHYSICIAN.
P. M. ROGER, M.G., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 18, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.
SURGEON.
EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital; and 13, St. Thomas'-street, Southwark.
ACTUARY.
EDWIN H. GALSWORTHY, F.S.S.

This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

SPECIAL FEATURES. ASSURANCE POLICIES RENDERED ADDITIONALLY VALUABLE.

The following Special and Peculiar Features have been adopted by this Society in order to render its Policies additionally valuable as Securities; and to offer to the Insured, in the event of unforeseen difficulties arising, means whereby their Policies may be saved from forfeiture. With the Exception of the first, these Features apply only to ordinary Insurers on the whole term of Life Scale, whose age at the time of entry did not exceed 55 years, and who have paid to the Society not less than four years' premiums.

1. POLICIES NOT VOID BY LIMITS OF RESIDENCE BEING EXCEEDED. If, after a Policy has been bona fide assigned, the Life Insured exceeds the limits of residence without the necessary permission having first been obtained, the Holder will not, on that account, lose his interest in the Assurance, provided he informs the Society of the circumstance within ten days of its becoming known to him, and pays the extra rate required for the additional risk.

2. SUSPENSION OF PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS. In the event of an Insurer being unable, from some temporary cause, to pay the next premium, the Directors, upon application being made within the days of grace, will, under certain fixed conditions, extend the time for payment, for any period not exceeding six months, without requiring the Insured to procure a Medical Certificate of health, or subjecting the Policy to the risk of forfeiture.

3. FREE POLICIES. In the event of a with-profit Insurer, who has not received cash bonuses, being unable from any cause to keep up his Policy, the Directors will grant him a FREE POLICY, that is, a Policy exempted from future payments, for such a sum as 40 per cent. of the total premiums he may have paid would insure; or, if insured without profits, for such a sum as 35 per cent. of the premiums paid would insure. Thus—Suppose a with-profit Insurer 29 years of age, after having paid say £100 in Premiums, is unable longer to continue his payments, and desires to exchange his present Policy for a Free Policy; the Directors would (provided he had not received any cash bonuses) grant him one, for such a sum as a Single Premium of £40 will insure at age 29, namely, about £100, being the whole amount of Premiums he would have paid. Free Policies at other ages would be granted on the same principle.

4. SURRENDER OF POLICIES FOR CASH. Should circumstances render it preferable, Insurers may receive a liberal sum in cash for the surrender of their Policies to the Society.

Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.

AGENTS FOR DUBLIN: DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 71, Bachelor's Walk; WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin.

Carriages.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory 38, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Gardens). A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts. A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton. A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match. A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat. An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig. A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.

☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

Houses and Lands.

MOYVALLEY HOUSE, and 70 acres of prime LAND, nearly all under grass, to be LET, furnished or unfurnished, or the Interest Sold. This fine house, which is in complete order, is fit for the reception of a family of distinction, contains five handsome reception rooms, and 20 principal bed-rooms, water-closets, excellent basement, large front and back halls, handsome conservatory, with ornamental fountain; attached are flower, fruit, and vegetable gardens, which are tastefully laid out and fully stocked, surrounded by pleasure grounds and lawn. It is situate in a picturesque, highly cultivated, and sporting country, on the Midland Great Western Railway, one hour's drive from Dublin, and convenient to Moyvalley Station, which is the post-office of the district. The offices consist of coach-house, stabling for ten horses, a large farm-yard, containing barn, cow-house, piggeries, poultry-house, extensive cattle sheds, steam boiler, and laundry. This beautiful concern is suited for a nobleman or gentleman's residence, a college, or educational institution, or for a hydropathic establishment, in which capacity it has been successfully employed for some time. There is attached a complete bath-house, 60 feet long, containing a swimming bath, vapour baths, hot and cold reclining and shower baths, and douche baths, with a never failing supply of the purest spring and soft water.—Application for terms and orders to view to be made to Mr. J. W. [illegible], 46, Wicklow-street, Dublin.

NEW CURTAIN AND UPHOLSTERY ESTABLISHMENT, 27, GRAFTON-STREET. JOHN WILLIAM CARROLL, (Formerly Manager to Messrs. William Fry and Co.) Respectfully announces that he has opened the above Warehouse, with a New and well-selected Stock of CURTAIN MATERIALS, Comprising all the Leading Novelties recently produced in BROCATELLES, SATINS, GOBELIN TAPIS, POPELIN, ARRAS, REPS, JAPANESE CLOTHS, VELVETS, CHALLIS, DAMASKS, CHINTZES, FRINGES, BORDERINGS, GEMPS, TASSELS, &c. J. W. C. wishes to direct particular attention to his Stock of SWISS EMBROIDERED LACE, MUSLIN, AND LENO-CURTAINS, Purchased during the past week, free of duty. TABLE COVERS IN GREAT VARIETY. Estimates and Designs furnished free of charge. Pattern Books sent to all parts of the country. EXPERIENCED WORKMEN SENT TO FIT UP AND TAKE PLANS. OLD FURNITURE REMODELLED OR TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. FUNERALS FURNISHED.

Miscellaneous.

CARDS FOR THE MILLION. WEDDING, VISITING, AND BUSINESS. A GENTLEMAN'S Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards Printed for 2s; Ladies' ditto 2s. 6d., post free; the price including Plate, Engraving, Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the three Kingdoms. JOHN C DEVOY, MANUFACTURING STATIONER, 63, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS. Patronised by the Queen. S. SAMUEL, Manufacturer of Irish Bog Oak Ornaments, and Working Jeweller, 29, NASSAU-STREET, Has the pleasure of announcing that he has been honoured by the appointment of Bog Oak Carver To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

BOG-OAK ORNAMENTS. C. RANKIN begs respectfully to inform his patrons and the public that he manufactures a superior class of the above Ornaments plain, also Mounted in Gold and Silver, which he will dispose of at prices more moderate than usually charged. ☞ Please observe— 12, NASSAU-STREET, Corner of South Frederick-street, Dublin.

THE DUTY ON WINE AND BRANDY IS REDUCED. I will give purchasers the full advantage of that reduction. A list of prices on application. ISAAC MALONE, Wine Merchant, 41, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET.

KINAHAN, SONS, AND SMYTH, CARLISLE BUILDINGS. Present Prices of Brandy consequent on the reduction of duty:—

Best Old Cognac, now.......30s. a Gallon.
Second Quality, very fine, do.......24s a Gallon.

Wines reduced as already announced. For particulars see Catalogues.

THE CHANCELLOR'S BUDGET. REDUCTION OF WINES.

WE beg to inform our Friends and the Public that we have reduced the prices of our Wines from this date, as follows:—

	per doz.		
Excellent Dinner Sherry,	20s		
Very Superior Pale or Gold Do,	28s	to	30s
First Class Do, Pale, Golden, or Brown,	34s	to	38s
Old Port, fresh bottled,	26s	to	28s
Very excellent Do.	30s	34s	36s
Old Crusted Wines, from	40s	to	42s
Vin Ordinaire (a pure, St. Julian Claret),	24s	to	28s
Vin de Bordeaux,	30s	to	36s
Chateau Latour,	42s	to	48s

Champagnes, Moselles, Hocks, and all other Wines at equally moderate prices.

Purchasers of 4 dozen and upwards allowed a discount of 1s per doz.

FAWCETT AND CO., DIRECT WINE IMPORTERS, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

1st March, 1860.

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEES, CELEBRATED FOR THEIR GREAT STRENGTH AND FINE AROMATIC FLAVOUR.

To ensure a really rich and delicious beverage, use these choice Coffees; their excellent qualities have long been known and appreciated throughout Ireland.

Be sure to ask for JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, and see that you get it, as inferior articles are constantly being offered to consumers. Every canister and packet of the real JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE bears a copy of his signature.

There need be no difficulty in obtaining this COFFEE, as it is sold by at least one dealer in most places, at 1s., 1s. 4d., and 1s. 8d. per lb., from 1 oz. to 1 lb., and where it is not, any dealer may get it wholesale from G. OLDHAM AND CO., 64, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN; Or from JOHN CASSELL AND CO., 80, FENCHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

☞ Agents wanted in every vacant place. Terms sent free by post.

D. M'MULLIN, SUCCESSOR TO [illegible], Has at present a Stock of very nice WHIPS, London made, with Gold and Silver Mountings. SADDLES and HARNESS manufactured on the premises of very superior quality, at MODERATE PRICES. Saddlery Appointments for Mounted Officers of Line and Militia Regiments.

BEST MADE FURNITURE. WM. BRUNTON & CO., 43, HENRY-STREET, Beg to call the attention of parties furnishing to their present extensive and well-assorted Stock of home-manufactured Furniture. The Stock is largely made up of plain, substantial Goods now much in demand. The Stock of fine Goods will be found very complete, at very moderate prices. Every Article marked in plain figures, the lowest prices in the City. WM. BRUNTON & CO., 43, HENRY-STREET.

ELEGANT TOILET REQUISITES, in the Perfumery and Fancy Departments of GEORGE OLDHAM and CO.'S MEDICAL HALL, 107, GRAFTON-STREET.

An extensive assortment of Smelling Bottles, Union, Patent Spherical, Spring, and Plain Stoppered of various colours, in Gold or Silver.

Vinegarettes, of different patterns and colours, and in cases. Rich Cut Toilet and Perfume Bottles, coloured and plain. Perfume and Pomade Cases of various designs, and of the best description. Solid-backed Ivory Hair Brushes, Tortoise-shell, Ivory, and India-Rubber Combs.

The Jockey Club, Royal, Cantharidine, and every other Pomade of repute. The most approved British and Foreign Perfumery—Frangipanni, Royal, Jockey Club, Ess Bouquet, &c. Brushes of all kinds, Sponges and Bags, Soaps, Creams, Sachets, Hair Washes, Perfumed Vinegar, Eau de Cologne, &c., as well as every other Toilet Requisite in use.

EDWARD MELMER begs respectfully to intimate that for the approaching season he has largely increased his stock of Fine Gold Jewellery, Watches, and Electro Plate. In Jewellery will be found some of the newest designs in Necklaces, Bracelets, Guard, Albert, and Drop Chains, Brooches, Ear-rings, Rings, Lockets, Pins, Studs, &c.

WATCHES.

Gold and Silver Duplex, Patent Lever, and Horizontal Movements by the best London and Swiss Makers.

Silver Horizontal Watches from	£2 0 0
Gold do. strong cases	5 0 0
Silver London-made Lever do.	4 0 0
Gold do.	8 0 0

All Engaged.

The above E. M. directs particular attention to, being the best value in the trade.

CLOCKS.

Paris and English made, from 10s. 6d. to 20 guineas.

E. M. solicits an inspection from intending purchasers of Wedding and Christmas Presents; in his stock will be found every novelty, at prices quite ten per cent. less than usually charged.

EDWARD MELMER, WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND ELECTROPLATER. Diamonds, Watches, and Jewellery Valued, Purchased, or Exchanged. Watches and Jewellery repaired. Hair Ornaments made to order.

FINEST COLZA OIL. H. LEEDOM and CO. beg to say they are supplied with a large Stock of Colza Oil, of the very finest quality. From the great attention which they pay to this branch of their trade, they can safely engage to sell no Oil but that which will be sure to give satisfaction. H. LEEDOM AND CO., Wholesale Agents to Price's Candle Company, 34 and 35, MOORE-STREET.

BRIGS'S PATENT COLZA OIL FOR MODERATEUR LAMPS. This highly purified Oil, now supplied to the Dublin Ballast Board, is in general use on the Railways in England, and adopted for some years by the Honourable Trinity Corporation and the Board of Admiralty, can now be obtained of the principal Oil Merchants and Druggists throughout Ireland. Wholesale Agent for Ireland, A. J. ALDRICH, 12, TALBOT-PLACE, DUBLIN.

HIRAGE FOR BALLS, DINNERS, &c. We respectfully inform the public that we have completed our arrangements for the present season for the supplying of Balls, Dinners, Suppers, in the newest and most fashionable style. Subjoined are some of the articles we supply:—

CHINA.
Plates, Soup Cups, Parian Statuary, Comportiers, &c.
GLASS.
Tumblers, Wines, &c, Raised Dishes, Ice do., Bon Bon Stands, Vases, &c.
PLATE.
Knives, Forks and Spoons, Tea Urns, Evening Services, &c.
ORDINARY CUTLERY.
Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.
LIGHTS.
Lustres, Candelabra, Lamps, Semicircles, Mirrors, &c.

GREGG & SON, 18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

SCIENCE VERSUS VERMIN—GREER'S PATENT ANTI-VERMIN PREPARATIONS, Scientific and infallible, are best, safest, and cheapest, for the destruction of every kind of VERMIN, whether in Houses or Lands, on Animals or Plants, 3d., 6d., and 1s., of all Druggists; genuine only with Patentee's name and address. ROBERT GREER, chemist, Anti-Vermin Office, 49, Brownlow-hill, Liverpool. Wholesale Agents for Ireland—M'Master & Co., 121, Capel-street; Goulding & Co., Cork; and Walkington & Son, Belfast.

PALACE NIGHT LIGHTS. The above elegant Chamber Lights are made from the purest material, and now combine all the advantages so desirable—viz., a steady white light, and burning accurately the number of hours required. Sold Wholesale and Retail by JAMES LAMBERT, Wax Chandler, Oil Merchant, &c., 64, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN. Manufacturers—Charles Ogleby and Co., London.

NEW SEEDS. THOMAS SIMPSON, No. 1, COLLEGE-GREEN, Having received, in fine condition, his well-selected supply of NEW SEEDS for the present and ensuing Seasons, comprising all the new and most approved kinds in cultivation, for VEGETABLE AND FLOWER GARDEN, FARM, &c., Begs to assure his numerous Friends every care possible shall be given in executing their commands, and solicits early orders. Catalogues supplied, post free, on application.

Miscellaneous.

NEW MODERATOR LAMPS, DIRECT FROM PARIS. J. EDMUNDSON & CO., 34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET, Have received a large assortment of the most beautiful new designs in China, Crystal, and Bronze Vase Moderator Lamps that they ever had to offer to the public.

Their stock of London Bronzed Tea Urns and Swing Kettles is very extensive; and they would particularly call attention to the immense variety and beautiful patterns of their Papier Maché and Japanned Tea Trays.

In the various articles made in Electro-plate, J. EDMUNDSON & CO.'s stock is fully assorted. It comprises Salvers, Cake Baskets, Fish Cruet Frames, Tea and Coffee Sets, Knives and Forks, in cases; Table and Dessert Forks, Fruit Knives and Forks, &c.

Amongst many other articles comprised in their stock of House-Furnishing Ironmongery, J. E. and Co. may particularly allude to the following, viz.:—Dish Covers, Table Cutlery, Tea and Coffee Pots, Grates, Kitchen Ranges, &c. Their goods are all excellent in quality, of the newest and most elegant designs, and marked at the lowest Cash Prices. A beautiful assortment of Gasaliers, Hall Lamps, Patent Vertical Mangles, &c.

JOSHUA EDMUNDSON AND CO., 34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET, Agents for Milner's Wrought-Iron Fireproof Safes, &c.

ADDITIONAL PURCHASES OF THE LATE MR. BENNETT'S JEWELLERY, PLATE, WATCHES, &c., &c.

WILLIAM ACHESON begs leave to announce, that he has purchased a very large proportion of the remainder of the above First-class Stock, which he will Sell at an enormous Reduction, an idea of which can be formed from the following list:—

	Original Price.	Present Price.
Electro-plated Kettle and Stand, by Elkington	£26 5s.	£14 14s.
A Do. Do.	£15 15s.	£10 10s.
Gold Watches	£18 18s.	£10 10s.
Gold Gem and Signet Rings	£3 3s.	£1 10s.
Do.	£2 2s.	£1 0s.
Bracelets and Brooches, &c.	£18 18s.	£12 0s.

WILLIAM ACHESON, 100, GRAFTON-STREET.

150 Dozen of King's Pattern Spoons, Knives and Forks, for Hire.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!

THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccoes prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco. In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Cannisters.

N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.

J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET, Importer of Foreign Cigars.

Dress.

CLERICAL ATTIRE.

The great amount of support we have received during the past year, from the Clergy of Ireland has determined us to devote more than ordinary attention to the production of Clerical Attire.

Importing our Woollen Goods direct from the Manufacturers, and personally superintending every department of our business, we are enabled to produce first-class articles at prices usually paid for inferior garments.

Our present stock of Superfine West of England Broadcloths and Doeskins, Oxford Cloths and Cassimeres, will be found unsurpassed in the trade.

We beg to subjoin a list of prices, for cash payment, and all orders we may be favoured with shall be promptly and carefully executed.

FIRST QUALITY.		SECOND QUALITY.	
Frock Coat,	£3 10 0	Frock Coat,	£2 15 0
Vest,	0 14 0	Vest,	0 12 6
Trousers,	1 10 0	Trousers,	1 5 0

BROWNE & PAYNE, 12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND 70, GRAFTON-STREET.

D. [illegible] & MERCHANT TAILOR, 5, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, (late 11, Dawson-street,) Begs to call public attention to his superior Dress Suit, at £3 10s., consisting of BLACK DRESS COAT, Do. TROUSERS, and MORSCELLE VEST.

Being a practical tradesman, and purchasing his goods on the best terms for cash, he is enabled to undersell by ten per cent. any other respectable establishment in the trade. He furnishes all other articles of his business on the same moderate scale as the above.

5, Upper Sackville-street, 1st February, 1860.

TO INDUCE A TRIAL.—We respectfully offer a beautiful selection of Scotch Tweed Trouserings at 21s. per pair. Fancy Angola Mixtures, for Morning or Walking Suits, from 70s. to 84s. per suit. Evening Dress Suit (colour warranted), 84s. The above inducements are for ready Cash, the principle of SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS Being strictly adhered to by us. MOIR AND RITCHIE, TAILORS, (Successors to Sir Richard Baker,) 11, DAWSON-STREET. Agents for "Macdougall's Royal Inverness Capes."

£4.

THE EVENING DRESS SUIT,
BLACK DRESS COAT, VEST, & TROUSERS
G. D. HIPWELL AND CO.,
84, GRAFTON-ST.

DUTY FREE

FRENCH SHAWLS,
Do. SILKS,
Do. BAREGES, &c., &c.

"Our Agents have now cleared at the Custom-house our New Goods, which have been waiting the ratification of the Treaty of Commerce, and we respectfully solicit an inspection of the above just received, with our complete Stock of NEW SPRING GOODS, MOHAIRS AND LAMAS, And several New Textures for Morning Wear.

S. OLDHAM AND SONS, 12, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

N.B.—Every article of the best description for FAMILY MOURNING. Crapes, Paramattas, Silks, Coburgs, Baratheas, &c., &c.

SOME TRADERS assert in their Advertisements that they do not, like others of their class, resort to the low system of puffing, whilst, at the same time, like a whale in distress, they puff away and belie themselves.

M'MAHON and CO. Advertise to let the public know that they have opened a new concern, at No. 4, D'OLIER-STREET, where, owing to the smallness of their expenses, they are enabled to sell Shirts, Drawers, Vests, Ties, Gloves, and every article in the Outfitting line, extremely cheap.

4, D'OLIER-STREET, is near to Carlisle Bridge, where those who will kindly call shall not be disappointed.

N.B.—A portion of Mrs. Harrick's prime stock still remains unsold, at 40 per cent. under cost.

DO YOU WANT SHIRTS? WE HAVE BOYS', YOUTHS', AND MEN'S, of every Size and Price; THE MATERIALS AND HAND SEWING EXCELLENT, with all the New Improvements in Shape (the PATENT and SANS PLY). West End and Piccadilly COLLARS, BRACES, TIES, &c. MARY CRAIG, HOSIER, 47, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET.

Publications.

THE PROTESTANT AND CONSERVATIVE WEEKLY PAPER, "THE SATURDAY HERALD," A First-class Weekly Paper, of Sixteen pages, the first number of which was issued on Saturday, the 17th September, is now published every Saturday.

"THE SATURDAY HERALD" contains a full account of all the Ecclesiastical, Army, Navy, Parliamentary, Agricultural, and Commercial Intelligence of the past week. Reports of all Fairs, Markets, and other events of interest of the week; together with all the Latest Telegraphic Intelligence, up to the hour of going to press.

"THE SATURDAY HERALD" will be always distinguished as a firm supporter of Protestantism, an upholder of the Constitutions of the Country, and an advocate of useful and necessary Reforms. Its Leading Articles will be written by men of talent and ability; its Reporting and Selections will be carefully attended to; and no pains will be spared to supply what has hitherto been an acknowledged want—viz., a First-class Protestant Weekly Paper, at a price which will place it at the command of every class of the Protestant Community.

To accomplish this neither trouble nor outlay will be spared, and its proprietors feel confident of meriting and obtaining that most liberal support which has been bestowed on its daily contemporary, THE IRISH TIMES, by the Conservative and Protestant Public of Ireland.

Subscriptions to "THE SATURDAY HERALD."

STAMPED.		UNSTAMPED.	
Yearly	£0 17 4	Yearly	£0 13 0
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OFFICE—4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

JUST PUBLISHED, Price Threepence, or free by Post, Fourpence, LIQUID GAS AND PARAFFINE OIL: Their History and Use, with explicit directions for the management of the Lamps in which these fluids are burned. BEWLEY, EVANS, & CO., 23, Mary-street, Dublin, and all Booksellers and Lamp Dealers throughout the country.

Wants.

WANTED, a Quantity of FEATHERS, for which the highest price will be given. Apply to J. Good, Bedding Manufacturer, 8 and 9, Loftus-lane.

Wanted.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—Wanted, Two good Compositors; men from the country preferred, who will receive permanent employment. Also, Two good Turnover Apprentices.—Address "The Foreman," IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

COLLEGE ENTRANCE CLASS.—Wanted, Two Young Gentlemen to join two others (at present reading for entrance in July next) under an experienced and successful Graduate and Honorman of T.C.D., at his rooms. N.B.—Terms moderate, and, if desirable, they would be taught the Pianoforte free of charge. This is an eligible opportunity. Tuitions attended.—Letters addressed "A.M., Graduate," IRISH TIMES Office, will be promptly attended to.

A MANURE MANUFACTURER wants to appoint a few respectable District Agents. Liberal terms given, and the Manure sold carriage free. Address, with occupation and references, M. L., Mr. Riley's, No. 21, Mincing-lane, London, E.C.

TO FARMERS, POULTERERS, &c. Wanted to purchase, in large or small lots, Good Fat Geese. State lowest price to T. P. JOSEPH & Co., 79, GREAT GILFORD-STREET, BOROUGH, LONDON.

Cards.

ESTABLISHED 1817. PHYSICIANS' AND SURGEONS' PRESCRIPTIONS FAMILY RECIPES, &c., Accurately and punctually Prepared, at BUTLER'S Medical Hall, 54, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, By duly qualified Compounders. February, 1860.

UNION PLATE GLASS COMPANY. The very beautiful article of Plate Glass, manufactured by this Company, can be had at the price of the lowest in the market, from H. SIBTHORPE AND SON, Agents for Ireland, 11 and 12, Cork-hill, Dublin.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER. We are now prepared to take orders for Cider for early spring shipment from Devonshire. The quality this season will be superior. BAGOTS, HUTTON, & CO., 28, William-street, Dublin.

INVALIDS' AND CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, FACTORY & BAZAAR, 15, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET. The most extensive and best assortment of the above at prices most moderate, will be found worthy the attention of Strangers and others visiting Dublin. KIRBY'S PERAMBULATOR MANUFACTORY, 15, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

IRON BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING, In great variety at HODGES AND SON'S, 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY. Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE, ASTON'S-QUAY.

YOUR ADVANTAGE AND OUR BENEFIT. STRONG CONGOU, 2s. 9½d. FINEST IMPORTED, 3s. 7½d. PER LB. THE LONDON TEA COMPANY, 17, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY, DUBLIN.

TOOTH-ACHE, FACE-ACHE, RHEUMATISM. SUFFERERS are invited to try ERSON'S REMEDIES. THOUSANDS have found Relief, and cheerfully testify the Fact. Sold in bottles, at 6d., 1s., and 2s. each, only by WILLIAM LEDGER ERSON, Medical Chemist and Dentist, DRUG HALL, 39, HENRY-STREET.

FRENCH GLASS SHADES, PIER, CHIMNEY, CHEVAL AND TOILET GLASSES, All sizes. WALTER BURKE, 93, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN.

IF YOU WANT A GENUINE PINCH OF SNUFF, ASK FOR BROWN'S DUBLIN SNUFF. MANUFACTURER, 2, FRANCIS-STREET. To be had of all respectable Vendors. LATE OF 37, COLLEGE-GREEN.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited) FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT. BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO., 28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH, IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, [illegible], MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS. JOHN GOOD, 8, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street.) Manufacturer of Hair Mattresses, Palliasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. The Highest Price given for Feathers.

CORN TRADE.—IMPORTANT. GENTLEMEN, I beg to inform you that I have erected French Birr Stones and the necessary Machinery, on the most improved principle, for the GRINDING of WHEAT, &c., on Commission. I wish also to intimate that, having a never-failing supply of Water, together with a large Head and Fall, a certainty of Grinding may be calculated on. I have also very large Storage, which my Customers can use rent free. SAMUEL DAVIS, HIBERNIAN MILLS, KILMAINHAM.

LAYING THE SUBMARINE CABLE FROM KURRACHEE TO MUSCAT.—We have been favoured with the following from her Majesty's paddle-steamer Retribution, 28, bearing the pendant of Commodore Harry E. Edgell, C.B., dated Aden, February, 1860:—"We have just arrived with the Imperador and Imperatriz screw steamers, from laying the submarine cable which connects London with Calcutta. The run across from Kurrachee to Muscat was most exciting, as a great portion of the cable had to be laid at a depth of 2,000 fathoms, or nearly two nautical miles. The speed run was seven and a half knots, and the only thing that prevented an accident was the pace the Imperador kept up over this deep portion. On the 17th the cable was landed at Muscat, amid great excitement, the boats of the Retribution, the Cyclops, and the Indian men of war here forming in procession, all the ships being dressed out in colours to add to the brilliancy of the scene. The Retribution was in some danger at Muscat, from a strong north-wester suddenly springing up, with a heavy sea. She had to slip and steam out, the Imperador following. The commander lost his barge, and other ships their boats. The French frigate La Cordelie is here with the broad pendant of Viscount de Langle, commanding the French naval forces on the east coast of Africa. A regatta comes off here on Monday, followed by a theatrical performance on board the Retribution in the evening. The cable was joined to the Aden end on the 19th of February, and Commodore Edgell despatched a message to the Admiralty, announcing the successful result. This cable is the deepest of all the submarine lines, and Mr. Newall fully deserves all the honour and credit he has gained by the manner in which he has worked his ship in laying down this line. We all entered Aden on the 18th of February, and dressed as for a Royal birthday, the Retribution and the forts ashore firing a Royal salute in honour of the occasion. Off the Kooria Mooria Islands the Retribution broke the air-pump bucket of her starboard engine, but managed with one engine and canvas to keep her position as the leading ship. We proceed hence to Bombay."

A WALDENSIAN COLONY IN SOUTH AMERICA.—For many years the magnificent territories of Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c., bordering on the La Plata, were torn with civil broils—much after the fashion in which the Republic of Mexico, inhabited by the same race, has been and is now. While this civil disorder continued it was not surprising that the trade of these vast and fertile regions either stood still or made but little progress. While rival Spanish factions contested the supremacy in bloody encounters, it was not to be expected that immigration from Europe would be at all general. The artisans of England, France, Germany, and Switzerland refused to go to a country in which war was the principal occupation. But within the last few years both Buenos Ayres and Montevideo have enjoyed a wonderful immunity from civil strife, and the English element has begun to mix much more freely in the population, while trade has made rapid progress, accelerated by the railway schemes which English capital has supplied. In addition to other schemes for giving these healthy and fertile provinces the benefit of European industry, a Protestant colony of Waldensian Christians has been established within recent years in Uruguay. On behalf of this interesting colonisation scheme the Rev. F. H. S. Pendleton, late British chaplain at Montevideo, has been on a visit to Manchester. The rev. gentleman met a few friends in the Mayor's parlour, Town Hall, on Wednesday, who were presided over by Mr. Swinfen Jordan, and in consequence of Mr. Pendleton's statements on that occasion a subscription has been begun there in aid of the colony. The Vaudois of the Piedmontese valleys are well qualified, by their industry, honesty, and earnestness, to influence beneficially the condition of any country in which they may settle; and it is the general opinion of mercantile men in South America that they are just the class of which the countries of the River Plate are more particularly in want. In 1857 the first Vaudois emigration to Montevideo took place, about 140 leaving Piedmont mainly impelled by the scarcity of employment in their native districts. These were followed in 1858 by 100 more. The emigrants settled at Florida, about 60 miles from the city of Montevideo. A Jesuit opposition having arisen, the Vaudois settlers, under the personal direction of Mr. Pendleton, removed to another settlement, called the Rosario Oriental, about 90 miles from the city, where they still remain, mustering a well-to-do community of about 300 souls, free likewise from Jesuit annoyance, that order having been expelled by the Civil Government last year. About 40 more emigrants have sailed recently from Genoa, to Montevideo, accompanied by a pastor and his family. The colony is already doing much for the industrial interests of the province, and the meeting, before separating, passed a resolution thanking Mr. Pendleton for his very satisfactory statement, and pledging those present to support his appeal in aid of the colony. £200 was raised at the meeting, and we do not doubt that the subscriptions will soon reach a much larger sum.—Manchester Examiner.

CLERICAL ATTIRE.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.

Beg leave most respectfully to present their grateful acknowledgments to the Bishops, Dignitaries, and Clergy, for that continued patronage with which their Establishment has been favoured, and to intimate, that in due appreciation, they have perfected arrangements on so extensive a scale that the satisfaction hitherto experienced by the Clergy in the selection of their Attire will be considerably augmented.

A larger portion of their time and attention is devoted thereto; and the details are entrusted to Artists of the most experienced and efficient character. Each diversity of Clerical taste is fully anticipated and provided for, *strictly according to order*; whilst the excellence and superiority of fabric is guaranteed. In NICOLL'S REGISTERED PALETOT, of LLAMA CLOTH, Clergymen will find a light, elegant, and comfortable Overcoat, universally acknowledged to be the most approved Garment yet introduced.

GEORGE MACDONA & CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET, DUBLIN.

THE *IRISH TIMES*.

NEW AGENCY.

The Public are respectfully informed that Miss Gunn has been appointed agent for the sale of the IRISH TIMES at PARSONSTOWN, where it can be had every day on the morning of publication, for ONE PENNY.

M'NALLY AND CO.,
Watch Manufacturers, Goldsmiths, and Jewellers,
No. 15, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN,

Respectfully invite attention to their new and magnificent Stock of the best London and Geneva-made Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases; fine Gold London and Paris Jewellery, Silver and Electro Plate, which will be found replete with every novelty of the present season.

Being Manufacturers, and purchasing for Cash in the London and Continental Markets, they will offer to the Public such advantages, both in Price and Quality, as are not to be obtained generally, and cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade.

An inspection is respectfully solicited.

15, COLLEGE-GREEN.

Diamonds, Pearls, Old Gold and Silver, Watches, &c., taken in exchange, or purchased to any amount for prompt cash.

BENNETS, Minors } CHANCERY.

WILLIAM ACHESON begs to inform his patrons that he has purchased a very large portion of the Choicest Articles, from the valuable and well-selected stock of the late Mr. Bennet, all of which he will sell at a full reduction of Fifty per Cent. from the original prices.

Gold Watches and Chains; Brooches and Bracelets; Diamond, Gem, and Signet Rings; Plated Kettles; Tea and Coffee Sets; Corner Dishes; Gravy Dishes, Dish Covers, Flat Dishes Coffee Trays and Salvers, all sizes; Dessert Stands and Epergnes.

An inspection is respectfully solicited, by
WILLIAM ACHESON,
109, GRAFTON-STREET.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION,
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS

for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.

Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each	£0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from	0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from	5 5 0

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.)

BRADFORD'S PATENT WASHING MACHINE.

J. EDMUNDSON and CO., having been appointed Sole Agents for the above Machine, recommend it as the best Washing, Wringing, and Mangling Machine that has yet been introduced.

From the simplicity and ease of its mechanical action, its unencumbered wash tub, its exceedingly convenient arrangement for wringing and mangling, combined with its wonderful efficiency as a washer, it has met with an approval and sale, not only in the United Kingdom, but throughout the Continent of Europe, where the patent-right has been purchased and introduced by some of the most eminent engineers and machinists.

Sole Agents for Dublin, J. EDMUNDSON and CO.,
House Furnishing Ironmongery Warerooms,
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Saturday Evening.

Money was dearer this week, and although there was no pressure, except for the last few days, on the London Stock Exchange, owing, it is stated, to the state of the Stock settlement, which showed that Stock was considerably held for an advance, there was an active demand for money to take up Stock, especially New Threes, the transfer books for which Stock were closed to-day. This demand is merely exceptional; still [illegible] partially realised. Fluctuations will, of course, take place each week, more or less, in the value of money, but present appearances point to increased rates, though we don't anticipate any lack in the supply. It is likely that when foreign politics assume a more satisfactory appearance—if they do—and when apprehensions are removed, that trade will revive to a very large extent, and keep up a wholesome demand for money. In the Manchester markets business is already increasing in some branches, and every month will see a further development of it.

The state of the Australian markets has stopped shipments to that colony to some extent, and has thus been a cause of preventing a reaction where it might be otherwise observable. The advices from Australia are not as bad as they might be expected from the telegraphic advices which reached this a short time since; still trade is far from being in a sound or satisfactory condition, and some time must be allowed to elapse before the quantity already on hands can be worked off. There is another increase this week in the amount of the Bullion in the Bank of England; an increase, also, in the Reserve, and an increase in the Rest, the figures being, respectively:—Bullion, £49,172; Reserve, £25,129; Rest, £41,621—being only to a small extent in each case. There have been scarcely any withdrawals of gold from the Bank during this last week, and the arrivals have also been very limited. A good deal, however, is on the way from Australia—nearly one million—and a third of this amount is now overdue. Nine vessels are known to be on sea, being an unusually large number, while the amount of specie being brought by each is unusually small; the largest quantity will be brought by the Champion of the Seas, which has nearly £200,000 on board. In reference to the Commodore Perry great anxiety is felt. Insurances have been running up to 20 and 25 per cent., as she is now nearly one month over due; the number of wrecks of first-class ships which have lately taken place, from the Royal Charter down, fearfully increasing uneasiness. The amount of Bullion now in the Bank of England is £15,220,193.

Funds were extremely weak and dull in London during the past week, and until to-day there were no real signs of recovery apparent. Every gleam of favourable information contributed its share to give prices some temporary advance: it might last for an hour or so, but the decline would as surely follow. The principal cause of depression was the one which operated on prices last week, namely:—The determination expressed by the Emperor, in reference to Savoy, in his Speech to the Deputies, alluded to on a former occasion. Subsequent events have proved that no time has been lost by the Emperor in exertions to enforce that determination, but the proud tone adopted by Count Cavour seems to have somewhat checked the impetuosity of the Emperor, who has, accordingly, considerably modified his intentions (so says the *Patrie*), but he will probably adopt a slower, though not less sure, means of attack. The Savoy question; the generally unsatisfactory state of European politics; rumoured insurrections in parts of Italy; and, we may add, the nature of the Stock settlement, which showed Stock for sale, all contributed to the depreciation in the value of Funds. The tone of the market stimulated speculative sales, and this further influenced the downward tendency; to-day, however, prices show a decided improvement; this is due to the moderation in the Emperor's policy noticed above, and probably to a reaction after the closing of the London account.

In this market the tone was good during the week, as we have noticed in our daily reports, and business to a fair extent. To-day, in consequence of the advance in London, Consols rose a quarter per cent., and closed good at the price, recovering the full amount lost during the week, and bringing up prices to last week's quotations. No Railway Debentures were dealt in to-day, but City Debentures were quoted at previous price; in Banking Shares no change; Bank of Ireland Stock and Nationals steady. Buyers of Hibernians and Royals; Steam Shares were not dealt in, but there were sellers of Atlantics at previous prices 3¾; buyers of Dublin and Glasgow; City of Dublin Shares steady, especially the issue of 1836; still sellers of Dundalks; Mining Shares were in good request—those of the Connorree Company were in good demand, and a large business was done at 20s. 6d., the former quotation; General Mines were done at £5 and rather steady; buyers Mining Company of Ireland Shares at last price; Wicklow Coppers steady; Carysforts rather offered; sellers of Alliance Gas at £10, and buyers of Patriotic Insurance at 5¼.

Very little change in the value of Railway Shares; Ballymenas were steady at 43½; Cork and Passage offered at previous price, 11 three-eighths, owing principally to the falling off in the traffic; Belfast Junctions offered at 45; Droghedas steady; Kingstowns offered at an advance; Dublin and Wicklows steady at 5 five-eighths, three-fourths, being buyers at the lower, and sellers at the higher quotation; rather buyers of Great Southern and Western; sellers of Irish South Easterns, which have fallen 5s., owing to the reduction in the dividend; Killarney Junctions are steady, and were done at one-eighth advance; Midlands steady; sellers of Limericks; in Preference Shares not much change; buyers of Cork and Bandons No. 1, and sellers of No. 2; Wicklows fell 3s. 9d., owing to the issue of the New Preference Shares about being placed on the market; Great Southern, £4 per cent. was done at one-eighth advance, and buyers.

Another of the steamers being built by the City of Dublin Company, the Leinster, was successfully launched at Blackwall, on Tuesday. She was built by Messrs. Lamuda, Brothers, and, according to report, she will in every way equal the expectations formed, and be a fitting companion for the Ulster, the launch of which we have already alluded to. There seems to be no doubt but that the City of Dublin Company will be able to fulfil their part of the contract towards the increased postal and passenger communication which is to take place between the two countries next June; and although the past performances of the mail boats have been very creditable, they have for the last few years fallen short of the additional requirements for intercommunication. The great advantage in the new boats seems to be the two sets of boilers, so that no accident or injury to one set can impair the efficiency of the other. It seems strange that the City of Dublin Company, and the Royal Atlantic Company, should both have decided on naming the vessels building for the respective companies after the four provinces of Ireland, and we think considerable confusion and inconvenience will result therefrom, unless some striking changes be made.

While we are anxious to accord to the existing companies all the merits to which they are entitled, we are still more anxious to assist the "Dublin Traders'" project, because the established companies can take care of themselves, while the new company is literally only starting on the ocean of life, with, we think, every likelihood of success, and may require the helping hand of public favour, without which no company of the kind can expect a lengthened or prosperous existence. But we believe that public discrimination of the increasing commercial wants of the port of Dublin has forced the establishment of this new line of packets to Liverpool; and we take it that, if increased communication has rendered necessary an expenditure, on the part of the City of Dublin Company, of over £300,000 for the carriage of passengers and mails between Dublin and Holyhead, the increased goods traffic which must necessarily arise will, at least, allow a small company, such as the "Dublin Traders' Company," plenty of opportunity to do a safe and successful business, without caring to enter into any competition with the present established companies.

The Nicolei, the first of the steamers which will form the fleet of the Dublin Traders' Company, will arrive, it is expected, to-morrow, and on Monday she will be ready for her first voyage under the new auspices. This circumstance has induced the above remarks, and we are glad to hear that 300 head of cattle are ready, waiting for a passage in her, and our wishes are that from first to last she may have fair winds and prosperous voyages, and ones proving highly remunerative to the spirited and enterprising gentlemen who started the project.

It seems to be now certain that a Bank of India has been decided on, one of the objects being the issue of paper money on the security of the Government. It is generally considered that the establishment of such an institution will be highly beneficial, not only to India, which it is projected principally to serve, but also for the purposes of the Home Government.

There were no railway meetings this week, but traffic on the Irish railways is, with a few exceptions, satisfactorily on the increase. The exceptions are on the Cork and Passage and Waterford and Limerick lines, the late change in the management not appearing to benefit the last concern much. The traffic on the Waterford and Tramore line also shows a small falling off.

We find, by one of the Cork papers, that there was a meeting of the Committee of Merchants on Friday, to protest, as far as Cork was concerned, against the statements made by Messrs. Yeates and Co., in a letter recently published by them, stating that there must be adulterations in Irish butter, as the quantity nominally for sale in the English markets was greater than the Irish shipments, the merchants considering that, from the principles adopted in the Cork markets, no such adulterations as those stated could possibly take place there.

The following is the usual return of the exports of porter, extracted from the Dublin Bill of Entry, between the 3rd and the 9th instant both inclusive:—

	Hhds.	Brls.	Hlf. Brls.	Qr. Brls.
Guinness & Co. ...	682	150	1074	—
Manders & Co. ...	213	153	1272	10
Findlater & Co. ...	90	34	487	—
Watkins & Co., ...	76	134	1492	—
Darcy & Son. ...	55	68	355	76
Sweetman & Co. ...	57	41	252	—
Jameson, Pim, & Co.	35	85	118	15
Brenan, Price, & Co.	23	36	477	—

The Revenue returns for the year 1859 show an increase of £217,933, being £3,257,724 against £3,039,791 in 1858.

Trade has been dull here for the past week. The Customs duties amounted to £19,584 15s. against [illegible] week in 1859. The following:—

	£	s.	d.
Tea	8313	14	6
Sugar	623	3	9
Do Refined	858	11	5
Coffee	121	16	9
Wine	2582	10	5
Spirits	1918	2	11
Tobacco	4805	6	3
Timber	78	1	0
Miscellaneous	283	8	0
Total	£19,584	15	0

The following is our usual comparative statement of prices:—

	March 3rd	March 10th
Consols ...	94¼	94¾
New Three per Cents. ...	93 ¾	93¾
RAILWAYS.		
Belfast and Ballymena ...	43½	43½
Cork and Bandon ...	15	14½
Cork and Passage ...	11⅜	11⅜
Belfast Junction ...	45½xd	45
Dublin and Drogheda ...	76xd	75½
Dublin and Kingstown ...	200	204
Dublin and Wicklow ...	5¾	5⅝
Dundalk and Enniskillen	14½	14
Great Southern and Western ...	113	114½
Irish South Eastern ...	7½	6½
Midland Great Western ...	53½	53½
Waterford and Limerick...	25	24½
BANKS.		
Bank of Ireland ...	241½	241½
Hibernian ...	34½	34½
National ...	61½	61½
Royal ...	23½	24
STEAM.		
Atlantic ...	3¾	3¾
British and Irish ...	40½	40½
City of Dublin ...	89	91
Steam ship Building Co....	51½	53
Dundalk ...	10½	10½
MINES.		
Carysfort ...	10s 6d	10s 6d
Connorree ...	20s 0d	20s 6d
General Mining Company	4½	5
Mining Co. of Ireland ...	14	14½
Wicklow Copper ...	55½	60½
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Alliance Gas ...	9½	10
Grand Canal ...	46½xd	46½
National Insurance ...	35	35
Patriotic Insurance ...	5½	5½

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 10.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money, ...	94⅛ ¼ ⅛
Account, ...	94¼
New Threes, ...	94⅛ ¼
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money, ...	94¼ ⅛
Account, ...	94¼
New Threes, ...	94¼ ⅛
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money ...	94⅛ ¼
Account ...	94⅛ ¼
New Threes ...	94¼
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money, ...	94¼
Account, ...	94¼ ⅛
New Threes, ...	94¼
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money ...	94⅛ ¼
Account, ...	94¼ ⅛
New Threes, ...	94¼ ⅛

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills, 17; Amberg, Nottingham and Eastern Junction, 6½ ¼; Caledonians, 93½ ¼; Eastern Counties, 55½ ¼; Great Northern, 108½ 8; Great Northern A, 10 3-8; Great Western, 67½ 8¼; Grand Trunks, 8¾; London and North Western, 97½ ¼ ¾ ¼; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 41; Midland Stock, 109½ ¾; North British, 60½; South Eastern, 88½ 9; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 91¼ ½ ¾; York and North Midland, 75½. Consols opened firm at 94⅛ ¼, and advanced to 94⅜ buyers, and are now steady at 94¼ ⅜. Indian Loan, 104½ ¾. Shares improved, and the tone of the market is decidedly good. Canadians steady. French inactive. Lombardo-Venetian dull.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, SATURDAY.—The large Ministerial majority, and a rally in the French Funds, have caused a further improvement of one-eighth per cent. in Consols. British Railway stocks show a further decided recovery.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Exchequer Bills, 18 22; Bank Stock, 229 231; Amberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junction, 6¼ ½; Caledonians, 93¾; Chester and Holyhead, 51½ 52; Eastern Counties, 55½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 80½ 81½; Great Northern, 107¾ 108¼; Great Northern A, 102½ 103½; Great Western, 66¾ ¼; Great Western of Canada, 11¼ ¾; Grand Trunk of Canada, 8¼ ¾; Great Southern and Western, 112 114; London and North Western, 97½ ¾; London and South Western, 91½ ¾; Leeds Northern, 45¾ 6¼; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 40½ ¾; Midland Stock, 109½ ¾; North British, 60½ ¾; South Eastern, 88½ ¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 91¾ ½; York and North Midland, 75½. Consols close firm at 94¼ ⅜. Share market extremely flat in tone, at above rates. Stock in good demand. Great Northern A and Midland best market. Canadian firm.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Times City Article.*)

Friday Evening.

The English funds opened this morning at a recovery of one-eighth, and subsequently there was a further advance. The statement in the *Patrie* was regarded as indicating some modification in the Emperor Napoleon's Italian programme, while the assertion that the western Powers have offered to aid Turkey in maintaining her rights in the principalities seems to denote that France and England are in complete accordance on the policy to be pursued with regard to any new complications in that region. The demand for discount has again been active, and little has been done below the Bank rate. In the foreign Exchanges this afternoon there was no alteration of importance from the rates of last post. The Railway market has been firmer to-day, and in most of the leading British descriptions there has been an advance. In the produce markets during the week prices have been very steady, although the distrust respecting the further course of European affairs still prevents large operations.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Friday Evening.

The Stock markets to-day were better in the absence of further disquieting intelligence from the continent. Consols exhibits a recovery of ⅛ to ¼ per cent. The market for British Railway Stocks, likewise experienced a general improvement being rendered stronger in character, by the recent speculative realisations. The Commercial demand for money was active. The rate for best bills in open market was 4 per cent. There were no transactions in the bullion at Bank. The steamer Indus with mails, will take on Monday as much as £504,780, of which £361,780 is silver. The whole is on mercantile account.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—MARCH 10.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	94 94½
New 3 per Cent. Stock	93½ ⅝
Ditto for Account, 9th April ...	93⅝
MINES.	
Connorree Mining Company of Ireland, limited ...	20s 6d
General Mining Company of Ireland (Limited) ...	5
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Patriotic Insurance ...	5¼
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Wicklow, £10 paid ...	5⅝ ¾
Irish South Eastern (Carlow to Kilkenny)	6½
Killarney Junction £12 paid, account, ...	13½
Midland Great Western, ...	53½
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Dublin and Wicklow, 6 per cent. perpetual, paid in full, ...	12½ x
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	98½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the Stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th March. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRID.	SAT.
3 per Cent. Consols......	94 94¼		93⅞	95¼		94 94¼
Ditto for account......	94	94¼	93¾ 94		93⅞ ¾	
3 per Cent. Reduced......						
New 3 per Cent Stock......	93⅞	93⅞ ¾		93¼ 93	93⅛¼⅜	93⅞ ¾
Ditto for account......	93½	93⅝ ¾	93¾	93¼	93¾ ¼	93⅝
Bank Stock......						

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

MONDAY MARCH 12TH.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS ... ... Open daily.

BOTANIC GARDENS ... Glasnevin; Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visitors introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visiters introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum, every day, free.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.—For Twelve nights more—Kratky Baschik, the Hungarian Wizard and Musician. Doors open at Half-past Seven, to commence at Eight o'Clock.

LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Hamilton's Diorama of Italy Open this evening.

THE THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL.—To-night—"Le Nozze di Figaro."

QUEEN'S THEATRE.—To-night—"Hamlet;" "Cool as a Cucumber;" to conclude with "Milliners's Holiday."

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—MARCH 12.

Morning Tide, 2-1. Evening Tide, 2-24.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communicatin can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on Saturday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock p.m., and the Third Edition at 4 o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, March 10, amounted to 52,556 copies, making an average of 8,761 copies daily.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland ...	One and Six p.m., daily
Belgium, Holland, and Germany	Six p.m., daily.
America (New York) (S) ..	One p.m., March 13.
Constantinople ..	Six p.m., March 14.
America (Portland) (Q) ..	Ten a.m., March 15.
Spain and Portugal (S) West Indies and Pacific (S).	One p.m., March 16.
America (New York and Bahamas (LI)	One p.m., March 16.
Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, and India (Bombay) via Marseilles ...	Six p.m, March 18.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., (S)	
America New York, (S) ...	One p.m., March 19.
Constantinople ...	Six p.m., March 22.
America, Portland, Q ...	Ten a.m., March 22.
West Coast of Africa (LI) ...	Six p.m., March 23.
America (Boston and Bermuda), (Q.) ...	
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles ...	Six p.m., March 25.
India (Bombay) (S.), Spain and Portugal (S.), ...	Six p.m., March 25.
...	One p.m., March 26.
Constantinople ...	Six p.m., March 26.
America (Portland) (Q.) ...	Ten a.m., March 29.
Newfoundland (G.) ...	Ten a.m., March 31.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta Packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

SHOOTING OR LOUNGE SUITS,
CUT AND FINISHED IN A
SUPERIOR STYLE,
£3 3s.,
FROM THE SCOTCH ANGOLA,
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Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 16s.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, MOMDAY, MARCH 12.

OCCASIONALLY the quiet public is startled by the resurrection of mediæval titles in bodily representatives, who, like wandering stars, suddenly reappear amongst us. Ireland is rich in Princes, unfortunately without principalities. Titles exist longer than house and land. We have the Princes of Coolavin, whose pedigree would cover all their green acres. We have O'Donohue of the Glens, a great personage, but O'Donohue of the Lakes is a greater than he. Then there is the Knight of Kerry and the Knight of Glyn, the O'Gorman Mahon and MacGillicuddy of the Reeks. There was an O'Conor Roe, or "red," and an O'Conor Don, or "brown." This last scion of a Royal race is fortunate in retaining most of his ancestral lands, though they were forfeited like the rest after the great rebellion of 1641.

The O'Conors Don possess large tracts of land in Roscommon, a county which, above all Irish counties, requires the care and help of a resident landlord. But the O'Conor Don at present represents the county as Grand Chamberlain to his Holiness the Pope. From the dreamy realm of passivity and mediævalism, the O'Conor Don comes forth as a candidate for the honours of active life, for the fence and parry of debate, the battle of eloquence and wit, and the legislative powers of a progressive Senate. While the farmers of Roscommon were looking out for one who could, by his experience, practically encourage the farming, draining, and sheep-feeding interests of Roscommon, this child of the mist drops down upon them from Rome, and claims the suffrages of shrewd Irishmen, as Grand Chamberlain of his Holiness the Pope.

Whether this young gentleman has heard, within the Chinese wall of the Cardinalate, anything of the questions which stir this Ireland of ours, or whether he knows that he, by deputy, is canvassing the peasants of Boyle, Athlone, Castlerea, or Elphin, is very problematical. Perhaps, if he succeeds, all will be right; Roscommon will counterbalance the defeat at Cork, and the Pope's brass band will be recruited by one stalwart henchman. If he fails, it is very easy to deny any participation in the contest. Possibly we may learn that he was attending the Pope during his visits to that troublesome College of Sapienza, or serving the shrine of Saint Mary "of the seven 'dolours,'" or in retreat with the Jesuit fathers, while men got drunk, and swore and fought, in his name and that of his master, during a contested election for the county Roscommon.

The whale gives his most vigorous flurry when in the agonies of death, and whenever the "quiet," "peaceable," "happy," and "religious" population of Rome is crying out "Down with the Papacy," that anachronism is putting forth all his energies among ourselves. The Pope wants not prayers, but dragoons, and money to pay them. He wants pitiless generals like Kalbermatten in Italy, and representatives like Mr. Bowyer in the British House of Commons. All the power of the Ultramontane priesthood will be excited to favour the election of the Pope's Chamberlain. Possibly Antonelli has suggested that the best way in which the Pope's tribute can be spent is in bribes or in drink, as far as Roscommon is concerned.

The whole influence of the Government was exerted to procure the return of Mr. Deasy, in Cork, against the Viscount Campden, but then Campden was a pervert, and had once been a Protestant. Perhaps there was a heretic taint hanging about him still. Will Government use its influence in favour of Mr. Goff against the Chamberlain of the Pope in Roscommon? Or are we to have another specimen of that double game which the Irish Executive persists in playing, though it loses all the tricks?

From the letters of Mr. MacCarthy it is clear that Viscount Campden knew of his nomination for Cork, and was perfectly aware of the progress of the contest. Viscount Campden comes of a wealthy family, and could well afford to spend a little on the chance of being elected. The county of Cork loudly expressed its sympathy for the Pope in chapels and cathedrals, and they who contributed so largely in money to the Pope's alms-box might be fairly expected to give their votes to the Pope at the hustings. There is no need to attribute the contest in Cork to the agency of the Carlton Club. There were abundant elements for a contest in Cork itself, as is proved by the result, for, had not the Conservatives come forward to support Mr. Deasy, the Ultramontane would have succeeded. To suppose that the Carlton Club would set up a candidate to be beaten by Conservatives is simply ridiculous. This is the age of associations. Everything—whether it be connected with engineering, reform, social life, or mercantile speculation—is done on the principle of association. The man who stands isolated is overwhelmed in the crowd. Union is strength, and it is as true that there is no strength without union. The Papal party is well aware of this. By means of a wonderful organisation—whose ramifications are felt, though unseen—it possesses a dangerous power over the multitude. A man who has simply ancient possessions, constant residence, anxiety for his people, consistency in politics, to recommend him to a constituency, if he stood alone, would be swept away before the confederated army of Rome. In such a case, a political club like the Carlton is eminently useful. The enormous expense, the difficulty, and even the danger, of a contest, are sufficient to deter men from [illegible] meet with assistance and sympathy from a society whose opinions are identical with their own. In the county Roscommon, as the O'Conor Don has the prayers of the Pope, the confederacy of the Prelates, the confraternities of the Priests, and, probably, the influence of the Government to back him, Mr. Goff cannot be allowed to stand alone. The Carlton Club does not dictate to Irish constituencies, but it supports Conservative candidates known to those constituencies, and secures for the voter that freedom which a spiritual despotism would otherwise overbear. In the present condition of the county Roscommon, it would be madness to oppose the priesthood without some help, and it argues little for the sincerity of a man's Conservatism to censure those who give and those who seek assistance from any Conservative Society.

The *Times* on the Report of the Civil Service Commissioners:—

We published yesterday an abstract of the last Report made by the Civil Service Commissioners on the results of the examinations conducted under their auspices. The contents of that document, for reasons duly assigned, are principally statistical, but a certain fact is stated which must not be allowed to pass without comment. During a period of nearly five years embraced by the retrospect of the Report the certificates of competence awarded by the examiners amounted, we are told, to 5,705, while the rejections were 1,972. It is not, however with these numbers, nor with their relative proportions, that we are now concerned. The subject of our remarks is contained in another piece of intelligence. We learn that of the 1,972 disappointed candidates, all, excepting 106, were rejected for the same species of defect. They had either no knowledge of arithmetic, or they could not spell. Of course, these imperfections were in many cases coupled with others; but, as a matter of fact, orthography and arithmetic were the real stumbling-blocks in the way of success. The inference from this discovery must not be pushed too far. In many instances these particular qualifications were the only qualifications exacted, and candidates failed on these points simply because they had no opportunity of failing on any other. Still, the fact is exceedingly striking. It apprises us that the most elementary of all studies, writing and ciphering, are those in which proficiency is least common. Whatever our schools may teach, it seems that they are not successful in teaching reading, writing, and arithmetic. Sometimes, of course, this only means that boys who ought to learn this much learn nothing, but it must sometimes mean also that where more imposing acquisitions are made, these useful arts are neglected or forgotten.

We believe that writing, in the comprehensive sense of the term, though one of the most serviceable of acquirements, is precisely the one to which least attention is given in our schools; and as it happens also to be that on which most stress is laid in the Civil Service Examinations, the failures in this particular are easily accounted for. In some form or other almost every candidate for the appointments in question is set to "write." Sometimes he is desired to copy from manuscript or print; sometimes he must write from dictation; sometimes he is asked for a written narrative of an imaginary transaction, and occasionally his task ascends to the height of "composition," or the more artistic feat of a digest. In almost every case, however, he must write, and in writing, of course, he must spell; whereas these are exactly the two accomplishments in which he is most likely to be deficient. The truth, probably, is that he has never been taught. Writing, in this sense, is not a common exercise. Boys are taught to "write," in the ordinary acceptation of the word, just as they are taught to "read," but they are not trained to express themselves upon paper as naturally as they would express themselves by word of mouth. The consequence is, that when they are called upon for such work, simple as it is, they fail in the attempt. It is not that there can be much difficulty in the matter, for girls manage it with ease. In girls' schools it is usual to practise writing in the form of imaginary correspondence, and the result is, that most young ladies can beat their brothers in the work of inditing a letter. Boys could be trained with just as much readiness, and no training would be more useful. Not only has epistolary correspondence now become universal, but this faculty of writing is imperatively called for in any establishment involving extensive organisation. It is not without good reason that the Commissioners insist so strictly on the point. If a man cannot make an intelligible report to his superiors, or communicate information perspicuously and easily to anybody at a distance, half his value as a servant is lost.

There would, probably, not be two opinions on this point, but we have now and then heard it remarked that spelling, after all, is no indispensable accomplishment, and that the examiners do wrong in thus treating orthography as a *sine quâ non*. Many great men have been unable to spell. Clive himself, the favourite example in these cases, would certainly have been rejected on this score, for his letters are very ill-spelt indeed. But the fact is, that good spelling and bad spelling both imply something more than appears on the surface of the matter. Spelling is learnt by reading. No vocabulary or "expositor" will ever teach a man to spell. The power is acquired insensibly by the exercise of the eye and the familiarity with the aspect of words which necessarily follows. When, therefore, a candidate can spell correctly, it is a pretty safe inference that he reads habitually; when he fails in his spelling, it is probable that he is not a reading man. In this way orthography carries with it a presumption of other acquirements, and gives the examiner a certain insight into the general habits of the competitor before him.

The failures in arithmetic are probably failures altogether—that is to say, they denote instances of general incompetence. We presume, at least, that this is the case, because arithmetic is certainly taught far more carefully in our schools than writing. In the ordinary way, too, instructive ideas of arithmetic are surprisingly common. Every master of a household may observe that his servants can reckon their own wages to a fraction. The smallest scullion will tell to a penny what her pay amounts to on any given day in the quarter, or what £2 10s. will produce in the savings-bank after six months' deposit at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum. Sailors and soldiers display a similar faculty; so that, unless the test is pushed to the mysteries of decimals or logarithms, it is not easy to see how failures in arithmetic should be so frequent. Here, however, are the facts, and they are well worth public attention. Nineteen out of twenty rejected candidates, or thereabout, failed because they could not manage ciphering, or had never read enough to teach them how to spell. It is an awkward kind of failure, no doubt, and not unjustly visited with the penalty of rejection, but we cannot think that anything beyond better instruction is required to set the matter right.

The *Daily News* on the Committal of a Priest by Judge Hill, at the Durham Assizes, for contempt of Court:—

When a minister of religion is taken from his flock by the magistrate, and for refusing to do something which he alleges is contrary to his conscience is imprisoned, it is important that the grounds and reasons of such an act should be clearly apprehended by ourselves, and be made plain to our neighbours. On Monday last, at the Durham Assizes, the Rev. John Kelly, a Roman Catholic priest at the Fellings, in the Durham Coal-field, was committed by Mr. Justice Hill for contempt of court, in refusing, as a witness, to speak to a fact within his knowledge on the trial of William Hay, a pitman, charged with robbery. The ability of the reverend gentleman to give material evidence for the prosecution is attested by the fact, that only a few hours after the robbery the reverend gentleman handed over a watch, part of the stolen property, to a policeman. Before entering the witness-box, Mr. Kelly objected to the form of the oath, as requiring him to speak not only the truth, but the "whole truth;" whereas, he urged there was a part of the truth which had come to his knowledge under circumstances which made it his duty as a member of the Catholic Church to preserve secrecy: nevertheless, after alleging some further objections, the witness took the oath in the usual form, and thus answered the questions put to him:—

Mr. Headlam—From whom did you receive that watch?

Witness—I received it in connection with the confessional.

His Lordship—You are not asked at present to disclose anything stated to you under the confessional; you are asked a simple fact—from whom did you receive that watch which you gave to the policeman?

Witness—The reply to that question would implicate the person who gave me the watch; therefore I cannot answer it. If I answered it, my suspension for life would be a necessary consequence. I should be violating the laws of the Church as well as the natural laws. [Pulls a book from his breast pocket.]

His Lordship—I have already told you plainly I cannot enter into this question. You may put up that book. All I can say is, you are bound to answer, "From whom did you receive that watch?" On the ground I have stated to you, you are not asked to disclose anything that a penitent may have said to you under the confessional. That you are not asked to disclose; but you are asked to disclose from whom you received stolen property on the 25th of December last. Do you answer it, or do you not?

Witness—I really cannot, my lord.

His Lordship—Then I adjudge you to be guilty of contempt of court, and order you to be committed to gaol.

To gaol, accordingly, Mr. Kelly was committed, where he remained until ten o'clock on Wednesday morning, when he was liberated by order of the judge.

To Englishmen acquainted with the principles which pervade our educated classes, and the temper in which justice is administered in our courts, it is quite unnecessary to say that the committal of Mr. Kelly had no other purpose than to vindicate the supremacy of the law of the land. Many of us have strong opinions on the subject of the confessional as an ecclesiastical institution; but as Protestants we should be both ashamed and alarmed if we could believe that the powers of an English court had been abused to give expression to either religious preferences or dislikes. It is certain that the claim to be exempt from a common civil obligation is one which we should reject as peremptorily if made by a beneficed clergyman of the Church of England as Mr. Justice Hill rejected it when put forward by a laborious and ill-paid minister of a church in disrepute. And it is necessary that we should do so. Living under the protection, not of this or that ecclesiastical system, but of the general laws of the country, any knowledge of ours needful for the purposes of public justice is due to the commonwealth, at the call of the magistrates. Mr. Kelly demurs to this doctrine. He asserts that there is somewhere an authority which warrants him in withholding from a court of justice that which other persons are bound to render. Whether he calls this authority the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church, or reason, or conscience, or by any other name, the claim of the community upon its individual members in a matter which concerns public justice is paramount. "From whom did you receive that watch?" the rev. gentleman was asked. "The answer to that question would implicate the person who gave me the watch," he replied. Of course it would; that is just why the question was asked. "Therefore," he adds, "I cannot answer it." In other words, "I am a person privileged to conceal a knowledge of felonies, which my lay countrymen would be bound to disclose."

Mr. Kelly pleaded that by answering the question put to him he should be violating the laws of his Church, and rendering himself liable to a suspension from his office for life. We do not know how this may be, but if the rev. gentleman is right, his ecclesiastical superiors should intervene with such regulations as would reconcile the duty they impose on him with the law of the land. Practically the interpretation of his duty in regard to knowledge obtained in the confessional is, by our laws, left in a great degree to the conscience of the priest. He may know enough to hang a dozen men, and he may live in a community every member of which in similar circumstances would feel it his duty to denounce these men to justice, yet if he chooses to be discreet no power can screw out his secret. Mr. Kelly was told by the court that he need not disclose anything stated to him in the confessional, but that, having been in actual possession, although but for a short time, of the proceeds of a robbery, he must state in the witness-box from whom he received it. We doubt exceedingly whether any law of his Church obliged the rev. gentleman to receive the watch at all; but certainly the impotence of British justice would have been demonstrated in a striking manner if, having had it in his possession, he had been permitted, with impunity, to refuse to say how he came by it. The law of England is unquestionably as it was expounded by Mr. Justice Hill, and so we trust it will long continue to be. There can be no acknowledgment of tenets, principles, or practices that directly tend to disturb or subvert the commonwealth or to obstruct justice. So long as it is part of the Roman Catholic faith or practice that what a priest knows in confession he is not at liberty to reveal—whether "to avoid the greatest evil that can happen to an individual, or to rescue a whole community from destruction, or to save the lives of all the monarchs in Christendom"—so long will all well-ordered states be justified in denying the sanction of their laws to such communications. It may seem a small matter for a priest to screen the petty larceny of a watch; but he would equally have exerted his vaunted privilege on the behalf of a criminal accused of murder or treason. This was not the hot-headedness of a rash or inexperienced youth ambitious of notoriety, nor the idiosyncracy of a crotchety or ill-regulated mind, but it was the deliberate and considered action of a mature-minded and sober priest of twelve years' standing. He sought to aggrandise his Order, or (as he would, perhaps, have said) merely to maintain and vindicate the privileges of that order: in other words, to assert and maintain the supremacy of the ecclesiastical over the secular power—to establish an "imperium in imperio." To this Englishmen will never again assent. Schooled by history and the experience of their forefathers, our nation will never again tolerate the predominance of a priestly order, whether Anglican or Roman Catholic, or allow to religionists, of any denomination, immunities from the provisions of the law. We have not now to consider the merits or demerits of the confessional in a social or religious point of view, but we look at it merely as in conflict with the laws of our country. And, viewing it in this broad and clear light, we have no doubt which ought to succumb to the other, and are glad that Mr. Justice Hill did, upon the occasion in question, impartially administer the law, which he was bound to observe and to see observed. We doubt whether the question put to the priest did, in fact, involve the consequences assumed by him; but, be that as it may, we do not doubt but that he entirely brought upon himself, and actually went out of his way to invite, the punishment he suffered.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Saturda

The House of Commons, this morning, by a large majority, settled the Treaty. The leading Conservatives refrained from supporting Mr. Horsman's amendment on the question of coal, as in the present feeling of the "House" they saw that a division would only lead to a similar result as on previous occasions. Accordingly having, in the person of Mr. Disraeli, added another emphatic protest to the policy of the Treaty, they withdrew from the House of Commons before the Speaker put Mr. Horsman's amendment from the chair.

Of the fifty-six members who supported Mr. Horsman, ten were Irish—Mr. Bond, Mr. J. George, Mr. Dunne, Mr. J. P. Hennessy, Mr. J. Vance, Mr. J. Green, Mr. Peel Dawson, Colonel Dickson, Hon. C. Talbot, and Major Palmer.

Thirty Irish members voted with the majority—Hon. A. Ellis, Sir J. Arnott, Mr. Bagwell, Mr. Bellew, Mr. J. Blake, Mr. John Brady, Lord John Brown, Mr. Isaac Butt, Viscount Castlerosse, Right Hon. R. Deasy, Lord Dunkellin, Mr. J. Ennis, Mr. C. Fortescue, Major Gavin, Colonel Greville, Sir Edward Hayes, Right Hon. Henry Herbert, Major Knox, Mr. Lannigan, Mr. A. Lefroy, Mr. M'Cann, Mr. J. F. Maguire, Right Hon. W. Monsell, Mr. P. O'Brien, Lord Proby, Mr. Francis Russell, Captain Stackpool, Colonel Vandeleur, Mr. Waldron, and Colonel Luke White. Lord Vane Tempe having, in the course of the debate, made a furious onslaught on the policy of the Government, found himself, with consistency, amongst the majority on the division. Mr. Horsman's attack on the Government was accompanied with a singular wickedness of manner which betokened from what a height he had fallen in missing a place in the present Cabinet; but he contrived wildly, throughout his harangue, to bestow judicious praises on Lord John Russell. The noble Lord for Foreign Affairs begins to feel that, though he could command the Channel Fleet if called upon, he is not exactly the most suitable person to reply to Disraeli. La night the leader of the Opposition, in the course of his speech, challenged the noble lord, as the exponent of the Government on foreign affairs, to reply to some of his statements on the Treaty; but Johnny, not feeling quite equal to the occasion, persuaded the Chancellor of the Exchequer to do the needful for him; and, as it is now stated that the Prime Minister finds so little employment for his rare abilities in the House as to allow him a little spare time to superintend our Foreign Secretary's despatches to foreign Governments, you can fancy to yourself the amount of play allowed to Lord John's creative abilities to develope themselves in his present position.

The select committee appointed to inquire into the charges contained in the petition against Colonel Luke White, one of the members of the county of Clare, again to-day, but found their proceedings interrupted by the non-appearance of a witness, Mr. W. Joynt, land agent to Colonel White, and who had conducted the affairs at his election. Mr. Joynt had, as it appeared, been in London up till Thursday last, the day on which the committee first sat, but had not been summoned as a witness; on a summons being sent however, to his residence in London, on Thursday evening requiring his attendance before the committee, this gentleman was not at home, nor has he since made his appearance at his lodgings. Under these circumstances, Lord Stanley, the chairman of the committee, adjourned further proceedings until Monday, to allow him opportunity to obey the summons, and announced his intention of resorting to further proceedings should Mr. Joynt not then present himself to give evidence.

It was rumoured through the lobby of the committee rooms, to-day and yesterday, that the withdrawal of the petition against the Athlone election cost some one or other £4,000, which, I need not say, did not go into the lawyers' pockets.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Saturday

The debate is over, and now we have done with the Treaty and the Budget. Mr. Gladstone may rest his nerves, and allow his anxious, active mind a brief repose. Meanwhile, our new customer is taking Sav and reviving all the old words and ideas which deluged Europe with war half a century ago, when "natural boundaries," "new conquests," and "annexation" were words soon followed by the roar of cannon. The Savoy affair, small as it is, is certainly most disquieting and unpleasant, and causes more uneasiness to the thinking men than all the great disturbance of the Italian war. The tread of French armies in the old path of victory in Italy excited little uneasiness in England or Germany, simply because every one saw cause why Louis Napoleon should liberate Italy. Englishmen and Germans admitted the wrongs of Italy, and, despite a little natural and national jealousy, they could not but wish well to the cause for which the French fought. But now Louis Napoleon, for a purely French purpose, commences that career of annexation which conducted his uncle to St. Helena. "It is worse than a crime, it is a blunder." Never was that cynic saying of Talleyrand more applicate.

Sir Robert Peel spoke in the debate last evening. He has rather astonished the House of late by making sensible and serious speeches, in lieu of the funny speeches—sometimes sinking to buffoonery—in which it had been his wont to indulge. He spoke on Savoy lately with a ringing eloquence and dashing vigour that quite electrified the House. His manner is excellent; his action very animated; his voice good; and his appearance greatly in his favour. He is a good specimen of English manly beauty; not very tall, but ruddy, and with well-marked features. He seems, during the last ten days, anxious to make the House forget his foolish speeches about the volunteers, and the House, mindful of the great name he bears, seems willing enough to pet the spoiled child of fortune, who, with his handsome income, handsome wife, handsome "presence," and talent for humour and for oratory, has splendid opportunities which as yet he has lacked judgment to use.

A great number of provincial volunteers are absent from their homes on "military duty"—i.e., strutting about town in uniform, and dining in clubs in costume, can be called duty of that kind.

The riotous proceedings at St. George's was the subject of inquiry at a police court on Thursday. A rector was fined 5s., and a chorister £3, for assaulting some of the parishioners. In *Bell's Life*, to-day, I notice a letter from Ned Adams, a notorious prize-fighter, disclaiming any connection with the recent disturbances in the church! It had been libellously stated that that distinguished pugilist was one of the rioters.

I saw the new piece at the Adelphi the other evening—that only theatre where one can sit with ease and comfort, enjoying really good acting. The new play, called "Paper Wings," and is from beginning to end a very smart satire on the speculations of the present day. The mania for buying and selling shares, and for getting up bubble companies, is admirably hit off, and all classes are satirised, from the Welsh gentleman of old family who plunges in over head and ears in new projects, to the tall flunky, "with his broker in the kitchen." Mr. Watts Phillips is the author, and he has done his work very well.

Fashionable Intelligence.

OSBORNE, MARCH

The Queen, the Prince Consort, and the Royal Family arrived at Osborne yesterday at half-past 2 o'clock.

A deputation on the Annuity-tax Bill (Edinburgh) and Deaneries of the Chapel Royal had an interview with Lord Palmerston yesterday. The deputation consisted of the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Mr. Robert Johnson, and Mr. R. Grieves (magistrates of Edinburgh).

A deputation, consisting of Lord Edward F. Howard, M.P., Mr. Thomas Evans, Mr. George Lear, Mr. Robert Freeman, and Mr. Richard Holmes, had an interview with the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson yesterday.

Despatches were sent from the Colonial-office yesterday to the Governors of the North American Provinces.

The Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons will hold his last Levee on the evening of Wednesday next, the 14th instant, at a quarter past 10 o'clock.

Doctor Fleming has returned from London to his residence, 6, Merrion-square North.

Latest Arrivals at the Shelbourne Hotel:—R F. S. and Lady Helena Trench, Lady Anne Butler, en route for Garbally; Lady and Miss Burrowes, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Galway and family, R. Barnes, Esq.; — Coop, Esq., Mount Ida; R. Beauchamp, Esq.

Latest Arrivals at the Royal Hotel, Kingstown:—The Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, the Misses Brady and suite; William James Naper, Esq., D.L., Mrs. Naper and suite; Mrs. and Master Darley. Departures:—Lady Featherston and Mrs. Harnett, for Ballintaggart, county Kildare; Edward Cooper, Esq., Markree Castle, for Lexington; Captain and Mrs. Ellis, for London; Mr. and Mrs. M. O'Donnell, family and suite, for Paris.

Arrivals at the Gresham Hotel:—The Lady Grace Vandeleur, family, and suite, from the South; the Lady Heygate, family, and suite, from the North, and W. Tyndall, Esq.; Mr. and Mrs. Blacker, from the North. Departures:—The Earl and Countess of Portarlington, for England; the Countess of Granard and suite, for Castle Forbes; Captain O'Callaghan, Lady and suite, for Bray.

The Army.

General Sir George Wetherall, on Saturday retired from the Adjutant-Generalship of the Forces, and will, in a day or two, assume the command of the northern district, to which he has been appointed. His place at the Horse Guards may be filled by an officer of equal ability, but hardly by any of equal experience and intimate knowledge of our military system of discipline and economy. An admirable soldier himself, Sir George Wetherall was ever willing to admit and to forward the claims of officers who had merited well of the service, and all who had occasion to see him at the Horse Guards found him affable and patient, quick to comprehend, and yet most careful to decide. His resignation will be a subject of regret to every branch of the service.

Major-General the Hon. Arthur A. Dalzell has been appointed to command the Cork district, in the room of Major-General Eden. Major-General Dalzell for many years commanded the 48th Regiment.

His Royal Highness Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, accompanied by his Excellency Baron Bentinck, Minister in London from the King of Holland; Captain Roosmale Nepven, A.D.C., and Count W

F. Von Otterloo, secretary to the Prince, on Friday visited the Government establishment at Woolwich. The whole of the attendants and officials, together with a number of volunteer officers who happened to be present, were admitted at the same time, and profitted by the opportunity of witnessing and examining in detail the various stages of manufacture to which the materials forming the Armstrong cannon are subjected. The Prince remarked that it was fifty years since he had visited Woolwich, and that he was prepared to find an extraordinary change and improvement during the lapse of so many years, but that the wonderful progress which science had attained, as evidenced by what he there beheld, far exceeded his ideas on that subject, and he was highly pleased in expressing them.

Major-General Sir J. Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth, and commanding the South-West District; Major-General Foster, Royal Engineers; and Vice-Admiral H. W. Bruce, Naval Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, embarked on Friday on board the Royal screw yacht Fairy at Portsmouth, and proceeded to Osborne on a visit to her Majesty.

The officers in command of the three battalions of infantry at Chatham garrison have received orders to select 300 men from the 1st battalions of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, 8th Foot, and 20th Regiment, in order that that number may be transferred to the second battalions of those regiments, which will thus be increased to their full establishment. The men selected were inspected on Friday morning on the general parade-ground at Chatham, by General Eyre, commanding the garrison. The number selected from each of the corps enumerated is 150 men of the 8th (The King's) Regiment, 100 men of the 20th Regiment, and 40 men of the 7th Fusiliers. Orders were on Friday afternoon issued for the troops who join the 2d battalion of the 7th Fusiliers to proceed on Saturday morning to Deal to be attached to the depot of that regiment, and those for the 20th regiment to embark on this day (Monday) for Dublin, where the 2d battalion of the 20th is lying.

The Navy.

The greatest efforts are being used at Chatham Dockyard to have the Undaunted, one of the new description of 51-gun screw frigates building at that establishment, completed as early as possible in the present year. She is intended for a high rate of speed, and will be supplied with correspondingly powerful engines. Her armament is to consist entirely of Armstrong guns.

The screw line-of-battle ship Conqueror, 101, Captain Sotheby, C.B., arrived at Portland last Wednesday night from Plymouth. The Conqueror, the Centurion, the Blenheim, and the Greyhound, are the only vessels at Portland.

The Harpy, iron paddle-wheel steamer, arrived at Spithead on Friday morning from Woolwich, and shortly afterwards sailed again for the westward.

The following appointments were made on Friday at the Admiralty:—Dr. R. Arnott, surgeon, to the Chesapeake; James M. Hillyar, paymaster (confirmed), to the Cadmus; and Thomas J. Warburton, acting third-class assistant engineer, to the Asia, as supernumerary.

The Militia.

We understand that a considerable number of the Irish Militia regiments will be called out for the annual training in April. The Colonels and Adjutants of some regiments have already received notice to that effect.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Donizetti's grand and popular opera of Lucrezia Borgia was presented a second time during the present engagement on Saturday evening. The distribution of parts was the same as on the former occasion, and, without resorting to a minute criticism it may be said that, with one or two exceptions, the splendid music of this fine composition was rendered with the utmost efficiency and effect. Although it is impossible for any one who has ever seen and heard Grisi's surpassing acting and singing in the splendid *role* of *Lucrezia* to forget either the one or the other, or to suppose that they could be equalled, yet it is due to the high histrionic genius and vocal superiority of Madame Rudersdorff to say that, in her impersonation of this same part, she is second to none but the great *prima donna* herself, and is even her equal in many of the more important passages. We would especially notice her admirable acting in the grand scena with the *Duke* and *Gennaro*. The *Maffeo Orsini* of Madame Borchardt was a very artistic and effective sustainment of an important character, upon which the general excellence of the performance of the opera much depends. She was warmly and justly encored in the favourite brindisi, "Il Segreto." Mr. Patey sung the music of the part of *Duke Alphonso* with his usual excellence as a vocalist, and the *Gennaro* of Signor Altavilla was characterised by very accurate, though not brilliant singing. With a large proportion of the audience, the chief attraction of the evening was a musical farce, new to a Dublin audience, called "La Serva Padrona," by Pasiello. It is a short, light, and attractive composition. It would appear to have been written for Madlle. Piccolomini, for we cannot conceive any production of the kind better adapted for enabling the lively, graceful, and fascinating *prima donna* to display those qualities in which she peculiarly excels. The piquancy of her acting, and the archness of her manner, as well as the infinite humour she evinced, at once captivated and delighted the entire audience, and produced the most unbounded merriment. At the close she was called before the curtain, and loudly applauded.

A MADAME RUDERSDORFF.

Rudersdorff se peut-il, que cette voix si chere
Se soit si long temps de la scene retiree!
Comme l'aigle regnant dans un ciel solitaire,
Ou comme un rossignol cache dans la foret!

Sublime Cantatrice! dans les moments d'ivresse,
Ou ton ame a longs flots nous verse le bonheur,
Qui vient nous arracher ce paradis?....sans cesse
La peur de te perdre se glisse dans nos cœurs.

L. GUIDA, LL.D.

THE QUEEN'S THEATRE.

On Saturday, this little Theatre was crowded in every part, and the entertainments, always well selected, were even more than usually popular. The performance commenced with the drama of the "Castle Spectre," in which the part of *Earl Osmond* was ably sustained by Mr. T. C. King. Mr. Ellerton, as *Motley*, was most amusing, and elicited peals of laughter. The performance concluded with the play of "Nicholas Nickleby" (founded on Dickens' popular novel). The whole piece was well produced, but Mr. Webb's personation of *Farmer John Browdie* was deserving of especial praise.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE.

Four o'clock, a.m.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND THE POPE.

PARIS, SUNDAY, MARCH 11.—The reply of the Holy Father to the last proposals of France has arrived here. The Pope declines the proposition to confine within an exclusive political compass a question which, as it concerns the integrity of the patrimony of St. Peter, is intimately bound up with the independence of the Church. Although decidedly rejecting the proposition to create a vicariat of the Romagna in favour of a foreign Sovereign, his Holiness shows himself disposed to enter the path of reform, on condition that the integrity of the States of the Church is guaranteed.

AMERICA.

QUEENSTOWN, SUNDAY, MARCH 11.—The Royal mail steamer Canada, which arrived here at two p.m., took mails, passengers, and latest telegrams on board, and sailed for Halifax and Boston at 6-30 p.m.

TUSCANY.

FLORENCE, MARCH 11.—The clergy of the town of Tuscany intend to inaugurate the vote by religious ceremonies. Perfect order prevails everywhere, and the enthusiasm is extraordinary.

CENTRAL ITALY.

MILAN, SATURDAY.—The municipality has unanimously voted an address to the King, expressing the devotion of the country to his Majesty, and their confidence in the rational line of policy pursued by the Government of the King, in reference to Central Italy. In their address, the municipality further state their resolution to support such a policy, and, as a token of their firm resolution, they offer to the King three million francs. The municipality of Lodi are preparing to take a similar resolution. Other additions are expected.

THE *MONITEUR* ON THE TREATY OF COMMERCE.

PARIS, SUNDAY.—The *Moniteur* publishes the Treaty of Commerce concluded between France and England. The publication is preceded by a long report, giving an historical outline of the negociations which preceded the signing of the Treaty.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, 10TH.—It is stated that, although declaring an intention to maintain a pacific attitude, if the Emperor Napoleon persists in the realisation of his wish for annexation of Savoy, Austria has nevertheless notified to our Government that she has already informed the Court of the Tuileries, that if ever the Rhine frontiers should be menaced, she would immediately unite with Prussia for the protection of the territorial integrity of the Germanic Confederation.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, 10TH.—Monsignor Merode, private chamberlain to the Pope, arrived here a few days since, charged with a mission and an autograph letter from the Holy Father to the Emperor of Austria.

M. Richter, chief director of the Credit Mobilier Association, has been arrested, it is supposed for complicity with the late General Eynatten. The managers of the Credit Mobilier have declared that the affairs of the establishment are in perfect order, and in no way connected therewith.

FRANCE AND SARDINIA.

TURIN, MARCH 11.—Baron Talleyrand has remitted to Count Cavour another despatch of M. Thouvenel's, which replies to Count Cavour's despatches of the 1st and 3rd March. M. Thouvenel points out the essential difference which exists between the question of the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont and that of the annexation of Savoy to France, and says that the principal difficulty which opposes the first is to obtain its recognition by Europe, which has guaranteed the possession of Tuscany to the dynasty of Lorraine. In the latter this difficulty disappears in presence of the arrangement between France and Sardinia relative to the spontaneous cession of Savoy; consequently, the Emperor of the French requests the regulation of the question of Savoy by a simple cession to be granted by mutual consent, and without having recourse to universal suffrage. M. Thouvenel thinks that to become acquainted with the wish of the country it would suffice to consult the municipalities of Savoy. As regards the annexation of Tuscany, M. Thouvenel repeats that France could not follow Piedmont in a perilous course. If King Victor Emmanuel accepts the annexation of Tuscany, he would necessarily be exposed to the risks of such a policy, without being able to reckon upon the support of France.

CABINET COUNCIL.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Cubitt was on Saturday declared duly elected for Surrey.

THE WRECK OF THE HUNGARIAN.

QUEENSTOWN, SUNDAY.—There is no foundation for the report that passengers have been landed here, saved from the wreck of the (s.) Hungarian.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Count Von Veiylen Nizenelt, our Minister resident at Constantinople, has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs.

CHURCH EDUCATION QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—The Irish Church owes much to you, as well for your able advocacy of Educational truth as for your having so freely opened your columns in defence of the same, in the unhappy controversy which has now arisen from the ever-to-be-lamented letter of his Grace the Lord Primate.

It is cheering to see so many of our true-hearted brethren—whether corporately as in Kilkenny, or individually as in the many letters appearing in your pages—still resolute to maintain the Divine principle of honouring God's Word, for which nine-tenths of our clergy have been meekly contending under the greatest difficulty as regards pecuniary matters; and amidst heavy temptation, or utter disappointment, from each successive and Gallio-like Government—whether Whig or Tory—for upwards of twenty years.

Surely, sir, we are in trust for that principle; it is taken from the Book of our God, it is part of the immutable and eternal Law of the Lord, and, therefore, should be eternal and immutable with us who preach His Word, and profess to love His name and do His will. It is a heavenly principle, and should not—with us—give way to a human motive; sacred and strong, it should not bend to the storm, or deflect to the strain of the times, however violent the current may run or the tide may surge. I conceive that this principle is contained *in large letters* in Deuteronomy xi., verses 18, 19, 20, and in the preceding and succeeding contexts. There we recognise the *command* laid upon us; thence we derive our Educational charter; there we read the blessing appended to performance; and there, alas! we find the curse and the penalty which God affixes to the disobedience of His command, and which may God avert from every member of our Church.

The present crisis presents a temptation richly decked with allurements, and recommended by the most plausible reasonings. I have heard arguments on the matter which the most accomplished special pleader would have been proud to have listened to from the lips of one of his pupils. May God the Holy Spirit give us the wisdom to reject all disquisitions which are founded on expediency motives, or a so-called necessity! which should not exist if we rally, and stand shoulder to shoulder around our ancient standards.

Hitherto we have been free men; "where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty." We dare not hope for His Presence where we consent to a suppression of His Word, though it were only for an hour.

Let us not now go into our State-endowed schools with a fetter on our lips, and a tongue manacled to speak of Him whom our soul loveth, save at a set time prescribed by human rule and official authority.

Old Archbishop Ussher was wont to say, "It is a hard thing to speak of God in His own world." We have never had that difficulty in our Scriptural schools, where we are expected to act and speak as Ministers of Christ. Let us not assume a yoke which, I verily believe, many of our good brethren, who are now vacillating on this question, would find an intolerable burthen on their conscience, and grievous to be borne, in case they unhappily decided in joining the National Board.—I am, sir, your faithful servant,

RICHARD SINCLAIR BROOKE,
Kingstown Mariners' Church.

March 10th, 1860.

PUBLIC MARKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—I have read with much pleasure your leader in this day's paper, relative to the necessity for a public market in Dublin. Any one who may have seen the magnificent market in Liverpool can the more easily acknowledge our want in this respect. From the Corporation I fear little is to be expected, although some of its members who are so very anxious for notoriety might avail themselves of this opportunity. But could not an independent company be formed to carry out the project? The rent of the stalls would pay a good interest on the outlay, and its promoters would be more entitled to the gratitude of the citizens than our Aldermen and Town Councillors, who waste their time in arguing whether we shall drink bad water from the Liffey or the Canal.—Trusting the matter will not be allowed to drop, I am, dear sir, yours, much obliged,

A SUBSCRIBER.

RAFFLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I highly approve of the suggestion of "F. M.," to increase the number of prizes, and I would suggest that they should be still more augmented—viz., in this way, £1,000 for 1,500 tickets—one prize for £50, two prizes for £25 each, 300 prizes at £3 each, making 303 prizes out of 1,500 tickets, *one out of five*. The great number of prizes would induce many a one here and in the provinces to take tickets who might not do so if the chance was weaker, and, in the case of another raffle, you would have your 303 prize-holders of the last *eager* to get tickets, perhaps to get more than one each. At all events the matter should be put in harness at once.—Yours,

N. O. P.

NEW PUBLIC MARKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Dublin, 8th March, 1860.

SIR,—I would suggest that the best and most central spot on which to erect a new public market for the north city would be the existing market in Cole's-lane. I think that all the property which would be required would be bounded by Moore-street on the east, Cole's-lane on the west, Britain-street on the north, and Sampson's-lane, off Moore-street, on the south. The property within the above space has become so depreciated that I have reason to know that the principal owners could be dealt with on very easy terms. I think £8,000 would buy the fee of the large area included therein; and there are convenient entrances into it already formed at all sides, from the above-named streets, without any outlay for that purpose. The portion of it to be occupied by butchers should be first formed, and till their stalls are ready, they need not be sent elsewhere to look for temporary accommodation.

This would sweep away the greatest nuisance in Dublin. And the slaughter houses, which are the greatest of all nuisances, should be removed from their present site. Whereas, if another market were built elsewhere, the nuisance created by the present market would remain unabated.

I know not whether the Corporation have sufficient power to do this without an Act of Parliament; but, if not, it is thought that the present owners would deal with any company who may engage in it as a speculation, on very liberal terms; and I, for one, would gladly invest money in the undertaking.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. B.

THE PRIMATE'S LETTER.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.)

SIR,—Before your correspondent, the "Clergyman of the Diocese of Ferns," disposes of the complex question of Education, by the simple formula which he suggests, I would ask him to consider well the following, as opening up the true state of the case.

The principle that the use of the Scriptures should be unrestricted in the school-room is a high and holy one, and ought to be asserted in every legitimate manner. But if I find that my mode of asserting it inevitably leads to this—that my school must be closed, and with it the Scriptures, even to the children of my own flock (which is just the case contemplated by the Primate)—I may then well question whether I have not exceeded the proper limits in my mode of asserting my principle.

The principle of being dead to the world is a sacred one. But, in carrying it out, if I am led to such neglect of the body that my hair and nails are allowed to grow like a bird's feathers and claws, and my person to become squalid, I may well suspect that I have got into a wrong track, and to persist in it would be rank fanaticism. The sum of the advice of your Ferns correspondent is—rather than have a national school, have no school at all! Hooker says—"If the best be not possible, make the best of that which is possible."—I remain sir yours faithfully,

AN INCUMBENT.

DEFACED POSTAGE STAMPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—There are many ladies collecting defaced postage stamps, believing that a certain sum (said to be £70) will be given for a million of them, and which sum they intend devoting to charitable purposes. Will you kindly inform me if it is the case that such sum will be given, and also to what purpose the stamps are applied? as I have heard that postage stamps, with the post office stamp obliterated, are sold at twopence per dozen, thus defrauding the revenue.

ANTI-FRAUD.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Yesterday morning, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a poor man, named Henry Davis, a tailor by trade, attempted self-destruction at his lodgings, 15, Northumberland-square, by cutting his throat almost from ear to ear with a razor. Police-constable 182 C was called in, and found the unfortunate man lying on the floor in a pool of blood, apparently in great suffering, and an open razor beside him. Dr. O'Neil, of Earl-street, was immediately in attendance, and bound up the wound. He was then removed on a car to Jervis-street Hospital, where he lies in a most precarious state. No reason can be assigned for the rash act, but that the unfortunate man was of intemperate habits and in embarrassed circumstances.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—This society will meet on this day (Monday), in the Lecture-room, 6, College, at 8 o'clock p.m. (College time), when the following essays will be read:—"The Pre-Conscious State of the Soul," J. P. Mahaffy, A.B. sch., Univ. stud. "First Integrals of certain Differential Equations," George Scott, M.A. "The Greek Testament as a School-Book," John Boxwell, A.B. sch.

Assize Intelligence.

CARLOW SPRING ASSIZES.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Saturday, March 10.

The Lord Chief Justice entered the Crown Court at ten o'clock, and opened the commission.

The following gentlemen were sworn on the Grand Jury:—William Clayton Browne (foreman); Henry Bruen, M.P.; Sir Thomas Butler, Arthur Kavanagh, Robert Clayton Browne, Horace Rochfort, Denis W. P. Beresford, William F. Burton, Philip J. Newton, William Duckett, John Alexander, John Watson, Hardy Eustace, John B. Brady, Henry Newton, William Elliot, Henry Falkener, Darby H. Cooper, Thomas Elliot, Samuel H. Watson, Hon. Edward S. Stopford, William Duckett, jun., William Fishbourne.

His Lordship charged the Grand Jury as follows:—Mr. Foreman, and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury of the County of Carlow, I need only read to you the few emphatic words which I find to represent the whole contents of the calendar—"No prisoners in custody for trial." I do not, however, rely upon that alone, for I have learned from experience that those calendars are deceitful things, and afford no test of the state of the county. In some counties the average of prisoners for trial has been at a very low ebb, indeed. In one county, where there were only four cases, there were very many crimes, and but few persons made amenable to justice. That, I am happy to say, is not the case in your county, for although I have not had the advantage of communicating with the resident magistrate, or with the county inspector, who have not done the judge the honour of visiting him (the magistrate is, I believe, ill), I have availed myself of the information given to me by your High-Sheriff, and I have learned from him that the state of the calendar is in keeping with that of the county. He tells me that for the last twenty-six years the prison has never been so empty. There is no person in custody for trial; and as to the outstanding cases they are only two, and those not of a nature at all affecting the peace of the county. There will, consequently, be but two bills sent up to you; and I have to mention that it will be necessary for twelve of your number to sign those bills—that is one of the inconveniences resulting from the non-attendance of even one grand juror.

The County Inspector, with reference to the observations of his lordship, regarding his non-attendance upon the judges, stated that he had only been recently appointed to the county, and was not aware of his duty in the particular referred to.

His Lordship was pleased to accept the apology, commenting, at the same time, upon the necessity of the resident magistrate and county inspector making the judges acquainted with the state of the county.

Ellen Kelly pleaded Guilty to a charge of larceny, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

PERJURY.

James Moore was indicted for swearing false informations, on the 19th day of April, 1858. There were other counts in addition to that for perjury.

Mr. Bland, Q.C., and Mr. Griffith were for the Crown.

Mr. Curran defended the prisoner.

It appeared that on the 5th April, 1858, a man, named Doyle, obtained an execution against the goods of a person named Duggan. The bailiffs, in pursuance of their warrant, made the seizure next day, at 6 o'clock in the morning. After they had made the seizure, the prisoner, Moore, came into the house, and asserting that he had obtained a decree himself, he took possession of the goods and turned out the other bailiffs. On the 19th April, the prisoner swore informations before the resident magistrate, to the effect that he (the prisoner) held civil bill decrees against the goods of Duggan, and proceeded to distrain in the house of Duggan, in virtue of his warrant. That he made the seizure on the 6th April, and that, having completed the seizure, the bailiffs, Brennan and Byrne, assaulted him and rescued the goods. Moore was the bailiff in an opposite interest, and the entire affair grew out of a race between the rival bailiffs to obtain their priority.

The Petty Sessions Clerk proved the informations.

Mr. Curran objected to the proof, and saved the point.

Mr. Butler, an attorney practising at sessions, deposed to certain admissions made by the prisoners on cross-examination, at variance with his statements in the informations.

He was cross-examined by Mr. Curran, and admitted that the prisoner did not appear to be sober while making those admissions.

The bailiffs who had been driven out of the house were next examined, to negative the prisoner's informations. Various other witnesses were examined to the same effect. They were cross-examined by Mr. Curran.

The Crown having closed,

Mr. Curran objected, on behalf of the prisoner, that the Crown had not proved all the averments in the indictment.

The Court allowed the Crown to go into proof of those averments.

Mr. Curran next objected that the alleged false oath was not taken in any judicial proceeding, and did not relate to a material issue.

The Court saved the point.

Mr. Curran then addressed the jury for the defence.

After a brief charge from his lordship, the jury retired, and, there being no prospect of a verdict, they were discharged by the Chief Justice.

The prisoner was allowed to stand out on bail.

RECORD COURT.

(Before Judge Keogh.)

Malcolmson *v.* the Great Southern and Western Railway Company.

This was an appeal from the decree of the assistant-barrister against the company, for the value of a papier mache tray and a cast-iron chair, both of which were broken in one of the company's carriages.

The servant of the railway handed a paper to the porter of Mr. Malcomson, on which was endorsed, "at the owner's risk;" he got the porter, who was an illiterate man, to affix his mark to the paper; and the question for the court was, whether the company was discharged from its liability under the circumstances.

Mr. Byrne was for the plaintiff. Mr. Ball, Q.C., and Mr. Levinge, were for the company.

His Lordship said that he had decided a similar case in Galway against the railway company, and that his decision had been upheld by the Court of Exchequer. He decided against the railway company.

Murphy *v.* Joyce.

This was an action of ejectment, but was compromised when the case came on for hearing.

COUNTY MAYO

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Friday, March 9.

(Before Judge Hayes.)

Winifred M'Nulty, plaintiff; Bryan M'Nulty, defendant.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

This was an action for breach of promise of marriage. The defence was a denial of any promise to marry the plaintiff.

The damages were laid at £500.

Mr. Concannon opened the pleadings.

Mr. Bourke, Q.C., stated the case for the plaintiff, and described the parties as standing between the peasantry and the gentry, or, more properly, belonging to the yeoman class. In March, 1857, Mr. M'Nulty, the defendant, began to cast about to see if he could find a young lady suited to him, and, unfortunately for my client, he fixed his eye on Miss M'Nulty, the plaintiff. During the winter he endeavoured to prevail on her to marry him privately. This she properly declined; and afterwards, through the intervention of a Mr. Patrick M'Nulty, proposals were again renewed and a festive meeting, according to the custom of this part of the country, took place, at which plenty of the native abounded, and, in the presence of the friends of both parties, the gay admirer took a seat beside his beloved, and proposed that they should leave together and go forthwith to a priest and be married to her faithful swain, the defendant. In an evil hour, and persuaded by the blandishments of her adorer, she left the room and proceeded alone with him towards the house of his reverence. When they approached the road turning down to his reverence's house, the plaintiff asked him to go in that direction, when, to her astonishment, he said he was not prepared, and again he postponed the ceremony. She returned to her friends, and when the defendant was pressed afterwards by the lady's brother, a portion of £150 was demanded by the swain, which was rejected by the lady's friends as an impossibility, and again she retired to the shelter of her parents' roof. During this time, and subsequently, the intimacy continued, and although often solicited, he refused to fulfil his engagements; but repentance seemed again to come over him, and in the month of May, 1858, he again told her he would clear her character before the world, and make her an honest woman. However, it happened that in the month of March, 1859, she chanced to meet the defendant when returning from the town of Foxford, and he, forgetful of the politeness due to the sex, and the respect he ought to have shown her, attempted to convey her by force into a neighbouring house, where he intended to carry his infamous designs into execution, but fortunately her brother rescued her from his lascivious grasp. The defendant was prosecuted for an assault for this offence, and received sentence of imprisonment, which has terminated. The defendant has married another woman, and the plaintiff now comes to you for that reparation for this wrong to which she is clearly entitled.

Several witnesses were produced, who were present at conversations between the plaintiff and defendant, on the occasions referred to in counsel's statement.

Mr. Blake, Q.C., and Mr. Jordan, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Concannon replied.

His Lordship having charged the jury, they found a verdict for the plaintiff of £30.

Boycott *v.* Carr.

LIBEL.

Mr. Morris opened the pleadings.

Mr. Robinson, Q.C., stated the plaintiff's case. In the year 1838, Sir R. O'Donel demised to the Rev. Edward Nangle a portion of the island of Achill, where the celebrated colony was formed by that rev. gentleman. In 1849, that colony, with a considerable portion of the island of Achill, was assigned to the Right Hon. Joseph Napier and three other trustees, and the Rev. Mr. Nangle left the colony. In 1849, Mr. Murray Blacker, a gentleman well known in this county as one of considerable respectability and a grand juror, obtained a lease, for 999 years, of a portion of the island. Mr. Boycott, the plaintiff, was an officer in the 39th Regiment, and a relation of Mr. Blacker, and was then stationed with his regiment in Tipperary. Induced by his friend, he left his regiment, and went to reside in the island of Achill in 1853, taking a lease of a portion of the island. After he came to reside, some differences began between him and the defendant, who originally sprang from the ranks of the peasantry. At elections for Poor Law Guardians, and on other public occasions, the defendant gave him every opposition in his power. On the 11th of January, 1860, some wreck had drifted ashore on the plaintiff's property. The Merchant Shipping Act requires that immediate notice should be sent to the Coastguard of any wreck drifted ashore, in order that the receiver of droits may have the opportunity of protecting, for a year and a day, for the owners, and if then unclaimed, to dispose of it for the benefit of the Queen. On the morning of the last-mentioned day, word was brought to the plaintiff that some wreck, consisting of part of the hull of a ship, had been drifted ashore. He immediately repaired to the spot, but was informed that a person named O'Donel, a friend of the defendant, or in his employment, [illegible] and planks, together with a part of the side of a ship, have been washed ashore, and conveyed to private houses. The Coast guard, on the information of my men, proceeded to the spot, and found the staves, plank, &c., which should have been reported to you on this day week.

"I am sorry to say that the Coast guard have not found a farthing's worth, without being publicly informed by my bailiff of the house and place to where they were removed.

"Mr. Boycott's men were found this morning early, in his presence, breaking up the wreck, and conveying the iron to his house. I beg to call your attention to the 450th and 454th sections of the Merchant Shipping Act, both of which are grossly neglected in this locality.

(Signed) "JOHN CARR."

By the sections referred to in that letter, any person guilty of appropriating wreck is liable to imprisonment varying from three to fifteen years; so the charge involved a serious offence. However, the facts were, that instead of the wreck having come ashore on that day week, as implied by the letter, it was only drifted on that day, the 11th of January; therefore it was impossible to have sent previous notice. The action was accordingly brought for this serious libel, and although the damages were laid at £500, the plaintiff only demanded such damages as would effectually clear his character in the estimation of his friends, and the inhabitants of this county, which he had now made his home.

The plaintiff was examined by Mr. Blake, Q.C., to prove the foregoing facts, and the case was at hearing when this report left.

CROWN COURT.

Baron Fitzgerald took his seat on the bench this morning and proceeded to try the following cases:—

The Queen *v.* John Morrissy and others.

The prisoners were charged with committing a violent assault on one John Henry, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm. They were also charged with a common assault. The jury found John Morrissy Guilty of the first count, and the other prisoners Guilty of a common assault.

Thomas Morrissy was sentenced to twelve, and the others to three months' imprisonment each.

William Mangan was then placed at the bar, charged with stealing sundry and various articles of soft ware, the property of a Mr. Richard Whelan, Ballina.

Messrs. Armstrong and Costello prosecuted.

Mr. Garvey defended the prisoner.

Richard Whelan, examined by Mr. Armstrong—Lives in Ballina; is a merchant; recollects the 20th of November last; the prisoner was in my employment for three months previous to that date; on the evening of that day found a new cap in my parlour; could not find how it got there; asked the boy Mangan; he said he did not know; the prisoner's trunk was then searched by Mr. Cosgrave, my assistant; we found a fancy shirt, which we missed some time before, a bundle of ties, some socks, caps, &c. The witness then proceeded to identify those articles which he had his mark upon; also about three yards of cloth, which had been torn, instead of cut off; never sold any of those articles to the prisoner.

Mr. Garvey cross-examined the witness.

Thomas Cosgrave corroborated Mr. Whelan's testimony.

Constable Gleeson proved to arresting the prisoner.

Mr. Garvey addressed the jury on behalf of his client.

The jury found a verdict of Guilty.—Sentence deferred.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

The Queen *v.* Robert Craig.

Mr. Armstrong opened this case by stating that although this was a very frivolous case to a certain extent and although it was for a trifling sum of money—namely, for having feloniously received 3s., the goods of James Fox, knowing them to be stolen—yet the matter to be decided by the jury was of great importance. The respectable-looking man in the dock was charged with having induced a little boy to steal money from his father. It was a case in which every right-minded man should be interested, as it involved the rights of a parent and child. The charge against this man is, that on several occasions he got this child to rob his father by promising him drink. The evidence that was to be brought forward was the child himself, and his father, who saw him take the money on one occasion.

James Fox, a child about 10 years old, came upon the table, and in a very offhand manner swore that, on the 20th October, '59, the prisoner offered him whiskey if he would steal money from his father and give it to him; he went accordingly and stole 2s. and 2s. 6d., and brought the money out to him and got the promised reward.

James Fox, his father, deposed to having caught the boy in the act of stealing 2s. 6d. from his desk; the chap told him that he was stealing it for Craig, who was to give him some ale; this was a subsequent period to the time of the present charge; he also stated that he lived on good terms with the prisoner, who was a publican, living within a few doors of him, in Crossmolina.

The Prisoner said, in his defence, that he heard the bills were thrown out, or he would be prepared with counsel, and stated that it was all a got-up thing against him; that the boy perjured himself, and in his opinion was preparing for the gallows.

Several persons gave the prisoner an excellent character.

His Lordship having charged the jury, they Acquitted him without leaving the box.

Mary Smyth pleaded Guilty to the charge of having stolen a hat, the property of Mr. Atkinson, Ballina. Guilty; sentence deferred. She was before in gaol for three months.

Charles O'Rourke, a venerable-looking warrior, with a huge grey beard, pleaded Guilty to having stolen some goods at Swinford. Sentence deferred.

Anne M'Dermott, a would-be-genteel looking widow, who was so bashful that she would not so much as lift up her head, pleaded Guilty to the charge of having stolen a cloth cape at Westport. Sentence deferred.

The court then adjourned.

COUNTY TIPPERARY (SOUTH RIDING).

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Clonmel, Saturday, March 10.

Judge O'Brien took his seat at 10 o'clock this morning, and proceeded to dispose of the remainder of the criminal business for the South Riding of the county of Tipperary.

Ellen Murphy was charged with the wilful murder of her child, at Clogheen, on the 18th of last September.

Messrs. Ball, Q.C.; Pennefather, Q.C.; and H. O'Hara prosecuted; and Mr. Rollestone, Q.C., appeared for the prisoner.

The jury found a verdict of Not Guilty.

MALICIOUS ASSAULT.

Thomas Kearns was indicted for having, on the 5th of December, 1859, maliciously assaulted John Buckley. It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutor that he lived in Cappawhite, and on the 5th of December went into the town of Tipperary; there he drank something, and proceeded homewards in the evening, accompanied by his brother-in-law, Laurence M'Grath; the latter stopped on the way, and the prosecutor proceeded on alone; when he got near the railway bridge he heard the noise of feet coming after him, and he then saw the prisoner and a man whom he did not know; that when they were close to him, he turned round a second time, and while doing so, received a blow of a stone on the back of the head; that he fell and was struck two other blows with stones. M'Grath came up afterwards and assisted him home, and after an interval of 15 days he sent for a doctor, who attended him for some time.

The Doctor (Dr. Power) was examined, and proved that the prosecutor had received some serious injuries on the head.

Mr. E. Johnstone, for the prisoner, cross-examined the prosecutor, with a view of showing that he could not be certain whether the prisoner or the stranger had struck him, and also relied upon the admitted fact that there had been no previous quarrel.

The jury found the prisoner Guilty.

MR. GOUGH'S FAREWELL LECTURE.

On Saturday evening this celebrated advocate of the temperance cause addressed one of the largest audiences ever collected in the Metropolitan Hall. The largeness of the meeting, and the great enthusiasm manifested throughout the proceedings, were, no doubt, owing in part to the fact that Mr. Gough is about returning to the United States, and that he will not have an opportunity to visit this country for a considerable time.

Alderman ATKINSON was in the chair.

The proceedings having been opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Neligan,

The Chairman introduced the lecturer with a few brief but apposite remarks.

Mr. Gough, on presenting himself, was loudly cheered. He said that the subject on which he intended to address the meeting was unquestionably hackneyed. Every argument which could be urged in favour of temperance had already been urged over and over, and it would be an insult to their common sense, as well as a waste of time, to attempt to prove that intemperance was an evil, and that it was their duty to avoid and get rid of it. He and his friends based their operations upon two facts which no one could attempt to controvert—the first was, that a great evil existed; and the second, that they proposed a plan for its effectual removal—which plan was total abstinence. In their opinion, it was the best plan which could be proposed, but if any one who objected to it could show a better one, they were quite prepared to adopt that one and abandon their own. They were not tenacious of their own opinions, merely because they were their own. Every man had a right to form and entertain his own opinion, and he would not give a fig for any man who had not an independent opinion. Still less, however, did he care for the man who, having an opinion of his own, was ashamed to avow it. Every man, too, had a right to object to any plan that might be proposed for the removal of the present or any other social evil; but it was their business to meet all such objections with kindness and courtesy, at the same time manfully to uphold their principles. It was right that the public should understand, in the first instance, that the temperance movement did not involve a question of religious belief or faith. When he said so, however, he wished his hearers to be guarded against any misapprehension that might arise from that declaration. He assured them that he was a profound and conscientious believer in the power and necessity of Divine grace; and, he believed that the blood circulated in his out-stretched arm by virtue of that physical nature which God himself had instituted, so in his belief were the various changes for good which took place in the course of human life effected by the agency of God's grace. Notwithstanding all that, however, the temperance movement was not, in the strict sense of the word, a religious movement, though its advocates endeavoured to infuse as much as possible of the religious element into it. Many people, indeed, had joined it with the idea of promoting the good of their own persuasion in particular; but that was not the intention of their society. The temperance movement was one in which every man could work for the good of his fellow-man, and for the promotion of good in general. Yet they had no extravagant ideas of what this movement could effect. They did not, for instance, suppose that it could make men honest or virtuous; not at all, they merely believed that it would make men sober. That it certainly was capable of doing, and never failed to do. He cared not how vile, how reckless, or how great an outcast a man might be, by adopting [illegible] the movement in England and Scotland, and referred especially to the case of a woman in Dundee, who had sunk to the lowest depths of degradation from addiction to drink. She had been convicted by the magistrates 53 times, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, from six days to four months. Such was her violence that the provost of the town never sent less than two policemen to arrest her, and her language was of such a character as to make the boldest man almost run away from her. Well, this woman took the pledge, and on visiting Dundee about two years afterwards, he found her, contrary to all expectation, completely reformed, neatly and comfortably dressed, occupying her proper position in society, and respected by her neighbours and acquaintances. From this and other illustrations, the lecturer argued that although the temperance movement was not, properly speaking, a religious one, it nevertheless removed the greatest hindrances to people becoming good Christians. As he had already stated, there was no doubt that total abstinence was a complete remedy for the evil of intemperance. But, then, it was urged that the measure was too strong. Well, in reply, it might be said that as the evil was of enormous magnitude, it therefore required a strong measure for its removal. Many people, too, were ready enough to say that this measure was quite fitting for drunkards who could not otherwise be reclaimed, but that it was not proper for universal adoption. We wish you, say they, all success in your mission to reform drunkards, but we cannot join you ourselves. Now, these people should recollect that the object of the temperance movement was two-fold. It was intended not only to cure an evil, but to prevent it, and the latter was much more important than the former. Every one would allow that it was a great thing to rescue an intemperate man from the ruin to which he was rushing, and to make him a good father, a good husband, and a good neighbour; but, if they could prevent a man from becoming intemperate at any time, and falling into all the evils connected with that course of life, how much better would it be! It was, certainly, a good thing to rescue a child from the fire when half burned, but how much better was it to prevent it falling into the fire altogether? It had been said by those who opposed the total abstinence movement that all who drank were not drunkards. That was true, but it did not affect the principle upon which he and his friends took their stand, viz.:—That intemperance prevailed to a great extent, and that the majority of persons, by drinking at all, were liable to become drunkards. Why, so certain was this fact, that if they filled a room with young men, they could calculate to the satisfaction of any Life Insurance Office what proportion of them were likely to become drunkards. No man, of course, in commencing his career, intended to become a drunkard; but whether he became such or not depended upon his temperament, which he could not control, and for which he was not accountable To-be-sure, there were people not likely to become drunkards, or to waste away their substance by love of drink—as, for instance, those dull, stupid, phlegmatic people we sometimes meet in society, who seldom or never laugh or appreciate a joke until it is almost forgotten by the rest of the company; or those stingy, close-fisted people who, however they may like drink, have not the spirit to pay for it, and who rely for the gratification of their desire upon those treats which they may be occasionally offered. But these were exceptional cases, and did not form the bulk of young men's society. Take, for instance, the young man full of fire and poetry, of nervous temperament, of active brain and intense excitement, the man who sings a good song, and sings it well, the man who tells a good story, who is cheerful, open-handed, and noble-hearted. Ah! there is the man who, if he drinks at all, is sure at once to enter the outer circle of the whirlpool which narrows swifter and swifter every moment, until he is drawn into the vortex and engulphed for ever. Such a man, in fact, is ruined before he dreams of his danger; nor is he ruined so much by the quantity of liquor which he drinks as by the effects of it upon his peculiar brain and nervous system. But it was said that some men had such self-control, and were so organised, that they could drink moderately without injury. He denied the truth of this assertion generally, and deprecated the idea of laying it down as a principle for the guidance of the public. It was quite common to hear men say, "I have drunk moderately for a number of years, yet I do not feel myself much the worse of it. Let other people go and do likewise." But surely that was no argument for the public to adopt the principle; for, while one man might contrive to drink in the so-called moderate fashion for a series of years, without sensible injury, or, at all events, without loss of life, that was no reason why his neighbour could adopt the same course with a similar result. It was as absurd to suppose that two men could safely drink the same quantity of liquor as that a bridge could bear different weights. One weight might safely pass over it, whilst another would be sure to go down through it. The lecturer next passed to the consideration of the various difficulties which the inebriate who intended to reform had to contend with, among which the fear of ridicule and the customs of the social circle were, perhaps, the greatest. He ridiculed the custom of taking wine at table, and cast considerable censure upon the ladies of these countries for inducing gentlemen to indulge in this respect. But in this part of the lecture he showed very little acquaintance with our customs. We are not a wine-drinking people at all; only a small proportion of the Irish people use it; and the mischief arising from drink in these countries must clearly be traced, not to wine, but whiskey, or some other of the strong liquors. It was one of their main objects, he said, to break up the social drinking habits of the people, which had powerfully contributed to fasten the vice of intemperance upon society, and as the ladies were instrumental in the continuance of wine drinking at dinner, they could render the cause of total abstinence the greatest help by giving up that practice, and inducing men to do the same. He knew of no greater influence upon man, save that of the Gospel, than the influence of a virtuous woman. Nothing was so calculated to inspire man with energy, and impel him to pursue a proper course, as the society of such a person. Woman, as they said in America, was a mighty fact in the world—a power in the community for good or evil. If, then, every lady in Ireland would only come to the determination to drink no more, he was sure that drinking habits would soon fall into disrepute. Another difficulty they had to contend with was, the belief that the advocates of total abstinence formed but a small minority. He did not dispute that fact, but denied the cogency of any conclusion to be drawn from it. The chosen heroes of every age formed but a small minority of the population of their countries. Yet these were the men who stepped forward in advance of public sentiment, and who successfully battled with, and beat down the abuses of their times, in spite of the persecution, the contumely, and the scorn levelled at them. The question to be considered was, not the number at present in favour of total abstinence, but whether they were right or wrong in advocating it. Nor should they be deterred from the undertaking by any apprehension as to the success of the movement. It was their business to work boldly and perseveringly for the accomplishment of that end, but they should leave the result to God, in whose hands all results were placed. Mr. Gough, having alluded to some other topics in connection with the great question of temperance, concluded his address by regretting his inability to devote more time to its advocacy in Ireland, for while he had spent five years in England and Scotland, he could only afford to spend five months in Ireland. On some future occasion, however, he could promise them a visit, when he would come independent of any league, and spend as much time as he could among them.

Mr. Gough was loudly and heartily applauded during his lecture, and at its close.

The Secretary then stated that Mr. Gough was desirous that a Temperance Association should be established in connection with that Hall, on the same principle as in other localities, which wish it was immediately intended to carry out.

It was then proposed by Mr. Henry Browne, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Dalton—"That a Total Abstinence Association be now formed, in connection with that Hall, to be called the Metropolitan Hall Total Abstinence Association." The following gentlemen were then nominated as a committee to carry out this object:—Rev. Maurice Neligan, Rev. George Dalton, Rev. James Hewitt, Rev. Dr. Warwick, Rev. John Hall, Rev. J. D. Powell, Alderman Atkinson, Dr. John Lardner Burke, Theodore Cronhelm, Godfrey Pope, Esq., T.C.D.; Mr. Rumsey, College; Mr. John Moses, College; Mr. Thomas North. Henry Browne, treasurer; Robert Hunt, secretary.

A vote of thanks was then passed to Alderman Atkinson, the chairman, and, prayer having been offered by the Rev. Mr. M'Mullen, the meeting separated.

THE LATE JEWELLERY SALES.

Having by private tender and auction, obtained the largest amount of the most valuable goods of the genuine stock of the late Mr. Bennett, I beg to offer the whole at a trifling profit. The jewellery is first class, having bought none but the newest patterns. The watches I will warrant as my own. Gem rings from 10s. each; signet do., from 15s. Necklets, studs, bracelets, and electro-plate—all selling without reserve.

THOMAS BRUNKER, 111, Grafton-street,
(Exactly opposite the Provost's House.)

TROUSERS.—WALKING—RIDING—DRESS.

I wish particularly to call the attention of my Customers, and purchasers of Clothing generally, to the large stock at present in my Warerooms, and to my supply of Trouserings especially. Paying particular attention to this branch, and receiving my supply from some of the first manufacturers, I can with peculiar confidence recommend the varied qualities, suited for Walking, Riding, or Dress. In the Cutting Department my plan of having separate foremen for Coat and Trousers Cutting is calculated to attain an amount of perfection not otherwise so readily attainable.—78, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET. RICHARD ALLEN.

FIRST-CLASS WATCHES.

We are now Selling our unrivalled Stock of Watches of our own make (which we engage equal to the very best London made), and also our exquisite stock of Geneva Watches, made specially for us by the celebrated "Motto" at greatly reduced prices (for Cash only), during the alteration of our Premises.

We will give Ten Years' written engagement with each Watch.

C. MARSH AND CO.
Removed, during alterations, to the Drawing-rooms of
4, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Eight doors nearer the Rotundo, same side of the street.)

CORNS, BUNIONS, AND IRREGULAR TOE-NAILS.—Mr. DUNNE, Chiropodist, [illegible] UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, [illegible] from Twelve to Four. [illegible]

Sporting.

KILDARE HUNT RACES.

FIRST DAY—APRIL 17TH, 1860.

Entries for the Kildare Hunt Plate of £300—Mr Naghten's b h, Thomastown, aged; Mr S Mansergh's ch c, Fairy Saint, 4 yrs; Lord Naas' ch g, King Arthur, aged, h b; Mr Markey ns b m, Wee Nell, 5 yrs; Mr Irwin's b g, Ærolite, aged; Captain Hunt's b h, The Huntsman, aged; Mr Mulvaney's br m, Fairy Queen, aged; Mr J Farrell's br m, The Irish Queen, 5 yrs; Mr M'Carthy's gr g, Blind Harper aged; Mr Fitzpatrick's ch h, Newcastle, by Farnham, dam by Welcome, 6 yrs; Mr Aylmer's ch g, Red Wing, aged; Mr Aylmer's ch g, Kilcock, 6 yrs; Mr Aylmer's gr m, Arab Maid, aged; Mr Bowles' gr h, Greyling, 6 yrs; Mr Bowles' ch g, Baker, 6 yrs; Marquis of Drogheda's br g, Oberon, aged; Mr W Lambart's b g, Wooden Leg, aged, h b; Earl of Howth's ch g, Ensign, 4 yrs.

Entries for the Union Plate of £100—Lord Naas' ch g, King Arthur, aged, h b; Mr Thomas Long's ch g, Highlander, by Bryan O'Lynn, 6 yrs; Mr R Law's ch m, Distemper, by Star of Erin; Mr Aylmer's b g, Stone-cutter, by Mallet; Mr Bowle's b g, Summer Hill, 6 yrs; Mr M'Grane's ch g, Gaskill, 5 yrs; Mr Farrell's b g, Blessington, 6 yrs, h b; Marquis of Drogheda's Oberon, aged; Marquis of Drogheda's gr g, Templemore, aged; Mr Cassidy's br c, Azim, 4 yrs; Mr J Byrne's b m, Sweet Pea, 6 yrs; Captain Shaw's b m Twilight, aged; Earl of Howth's ch g, Ensign, 4 yrs.

The weight for 4 years old is 11st 4lbs, not 10st 4lbs, as erroneously misprinted in the Articles.

The second entry for this Plate will take place on the 29th of March, with Mr. R. J. Hunter, 37, Upper Gloucester-street, Dublin. Entrance—3 sovs.

SECOND DAY—APRIL 18TH.

Entries for the Naas Plate Handicap of £100—Mr Doyle's ch g, Canrobert, aged, h b; Mr Colgan's ch m, Mary Ann, by Bashful, out of Kate's dam, 5 yrs, h b; Mr Goff's b g, Anticipation, 5 yrs; Mr S Mansergh's ch c, Fairy Saint, 4 yrs; Mr J. Power's ch m, Meladore, aged; Lord Naas' ch g, King Arthur, aged, h b; Mr J O'Keeffe's b g, The Knave of Hearts, 5 yrs; Captain Hunt's b h, The Huntsman, aged; Mr R Law's ch m, Distemper; Mr J Farrell's b g, Simpleton, aged; Mr M Aylmer's ch g, Kilcock, 6 yrs; Mr M Aylmer's gr m, Arab Maid, aged; Mr Wade's b m, Martha, 4 yrs; Captain G Warburton's ch m, Mrs Butters, aged; Marquis of Drogheda's b m, Lady Bird, 5 yrs; Mr Peter Byrne's ch g, President.

Horses may enter by paying 3 sovs. the day before the race (hour will be stated hereafter) with Mr. Hunter, on the course.

ATHLONE STEEPLECHASES, 27TH AND 28TH MARCH.

Entries for the Garrycastle Handicap—Vagrant, aged; Pelissier, aged; Post Horn, aged; Kilcock, 6 yrs; Redwing, aged; Seaman, aged; Revoke, aged; Blind Hookey, aged; Little Charlie, aged; Ærolite, aged; Prince Ernest, aged; Arab Maid, aged; Nannie, 6 yrs; Oberon, aged; Thomastown, aged; Black Bess, aged.

Athlone Handicap, 2nd day—Unexpected, 5 yrs; Wooden Leg, aged; Turrock Lass, 6 yrs; Polander aged; Linnet (late Alma), aged; Blind Hookey aged; The Barrow, 6 yrs; Post Horn, aged; Nannie, 6 yrs; The Ass (late Tipperary Boy), aged; Thomastown, aged; Ærolite, aged.

Selling Stakes—Lily, 5 yrs; Nannie, 6 yrs; Nannie O'Leary, 6 yrs; Prince Ernest, aged; Hornpipe, 5 yrs; The Barrow, 6 yrs. Beaten horses may enter for this stake at the post.

Glynwood Challenge Cup—The entries for this sporting affair close with Mr. Hunter on the 19th inst.

MR. LONGWORTH'S FOXHOUNDS.

This first-rate pack had an excellent day's sport on Friday last. The meet was at Clare Hill, and immediately on the hounds being thrown into cover, a fine fox broke away with the pack close at his brush. After going at a merry pace for a couple of miles to Meastown, right through the demesne there for Bishopstown, he was soon after run to ground, after a very fast spurt of thirty minutes, with scarcely a check. The next move was to Creeve, another of Mr. Longworth's covers, and a second fox was at once viewed away towards Killanbrack, across to Carran, where he found refuge in an earth at Glyncarrow, belonging to the Westmeath country. The leading men up were—H. Murray, Esq., J. Nugent, Esq., Major Douglas, of the 14th Regiment (at present quartered at Mullingar); Owen Eevers, Esq., and two or three others of the right sort. These hounds have had excellent sport during the season, and we expect a capital muster of the gentlemen in the habit of hunting with them to witness the contest for the Glynwood Cup, given by J. H. Longworth, Esq., the popular master of the hounds, on the 27th instant, over the Garrycastle course.

Irish Fairs.

BALLINASLOE FAIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BALLINASLOE, SATURDAY, 4 P.M.—Our fair to-day, though scantily supplied, bore evident marks of a decided improvement over the last two years, this being only its third anniversary. The weather was very fine, and it was generally thought here, for the last week, we would have had an abundant show of cattle and sheep, but sellers, anticipating a dull market from the scarcity of grass through the provinces, and the consequent difficulty of feeding, kept back, and did not come in, and buyers from this cause did not make their appearance amongst us to-day, with few exceptions confined to jobbers from Mullingar, and the nearer parts of Leinster, and some of our local farmers. The heifers exhibited consisted of the second class, or what are generally termed half-finished, and did not bring at all the prices calculated on. Those sold were, at least, £1 under the late fairs, which arose from the causes already assigned. Our last January fair, though a new one, was abundantly supplied in every department, and there being a large attendance of the heavy Leinster and Liverpool buyers, a vast amount of business was transacted, but this day's proceedings bore no comparison to it in any respect. However, taking into account the present season of the year, and the other causes, it cannot be matter of surprise that our market should have been dull, especially as it has scarcely advanced beyond its incipient stage of existence; and the prospects of to-day, though not very flattering, were still such as to create a strong hope that it must eventually succeed.

There were some lots of stallfed cattle on the green, which brought from £16 to £18. Mr. Wm. Masters, of Cregane, near Ballinasloe, sold six at the latter figure, and another gentleman two at £20. The Earl of Clancarty showed a prime lot, which did not meet a purchaser. Mr. William Jennings, of Glentane, sold a young bull, a beautiful animal, for £16 10s. Mr. Thomas Keating disposed of another at £10 10s. Mr. Kelly, from Mullingar, bought 20 heifers at £15. Mr. Watson, 10 cows at £4 10s. Mr. Allan Pollok, of Lismanney, within three miles of this town, sold seven heifers at £12 10s., and 40 bullocks, on yesterday evening, at £18. Mr. Briscoe, of Gurtymadden, 20 heifers at £8 15s., to Mr. Killeen. Mr. Thomas Galbraith, of Cappard, a small lot do. at £6. Milch cows were few, and went at from £8 to £10. In the sheep department, Mr. Daly, of Ballinlass, sold 31 ewes to Mr. O'Reilly, at 44s; Captain Gascoyne, 20 culls at 47s 9d, to Mr. Dunne, of Dublin; Mr. Thomas Bowes, of Loughrea, 20 hoggets to Captain Gascoyne, at 34s. There were several smaller sales in the course of the day. Lambs brought from 35s to 38s.

The pig market was the largest ever seen in Ballinasloe. In this class of animals there was a very early market even before sunrise large sales were effected, and at highly remunerative prices. They ranged at from 5s 6d to 6s per stone, and it is said that in some instances they went higher.

There was a large attendance of buyers from Dublin, Mullingar, and other localities. A considerable fall took place in the course of the day. It is calculated that close on 600 left here by train.

The horse fair is scarcely worth mentioning, none appearing but the most wretched screws, and met no market.

INQUEST.

Dr. White, city coroner, held an inquest on Saturday, at No. 63, Patrick-street, on the body of a man named John Sweeny, aged 39 years, who died suddenly on that morning. It appeared from the evidence of Catherine Sweeny, the wife of the deceased, that he had been in a delicate state of health since June last, at which time he received a beating from two men, named James Bryan and Michael Wynne; he complained very much of the effects of a kick in the side given him by Wynne; he prosecuted both men before the magistrate and before the Recorder, but they were acquitted; Sweeny was obliged to go into hospital, owing to an affection in his breathing; about last October he was attended by Dr. Macnamara, from Peter-street Dispensary, but in consequence of general weakness he was unable to attend to his daily labour, except upon odd occasions; on that (Saturday) morning he rose at an early hour and took his breakfast, after which he commenced throwing up blood, and complaining of something coming over his heart; he died in about twenty minutes; he had some time before this pointed out to the witness the place where he had received the kick, which was under the left breast; the witness saw James Bryan, while intoxicated, strike deceased in the neck, and he complained of the effects ever after.

Surgeon Porter deposed to having examined the body; he saw no mark of external violence, but found that death was caused by the bursting of an aneurism of the arch of the aorta; he also found that the left lung was adhering to the side throughout its whole extent.

The Jury found a verdict, "That the deceased had died from the bursting of a large blood-vessel near the heart, and that his death was caused by injuries received by him, in June last, from James Bryan and Michael Wynne."

A warrant was issued for the apprehension of Bryan. Wynne is in custody at Richmond Prison.

IRELAND AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

There is something painful in the fact that Ireland as a nation has no part in the jubilant demonstrations which have set London in a ferment during the week, and yet there are no better soldiers in the world than the Irish lads who volunteer for service in the British Army—none, perhaps, so truly deserving the name of Volunteers.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

ARTIFICIAL TEETH:
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly Invented Application of
HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,
forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.
MESSRS. DAVIES,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
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Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by this *Unrivalled Patent*, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)

Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon Gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patients, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible [illegible]
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN.
[illegible]

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The election of Father Lacordaire to the Academy is another of the results arising out of the "Italian question." It devolved upon M. de Falloux on this occasion to inform the Sovereign, according to invariable usage, that a new member was named to the chair vacant by the death of M. de Tocqueville. I mentioned last week that, after some delay, M. de Falloux was informed that the Emperor would receive him on Sunday, the 4th instant. M. de Falloux had, in fact, his audience on Sunday, and some curiosity was manifested as to how he would be received. The last time, now some years ago, that M. de Falloux had an audience for a similar object the reception was very cold; on the present occasion, I can assure you, it was friendly almost to cordiality. When M. de Falloux's name was mentioned, the Emperor moved his hand to the company present in the reception-room to fall back out of earshot, 50 or 60 paces off. The retrograde movement was promptly made. The Emperor, having heard the announcement by M. de Falloux of Father Lacordaire's election, observed quietly that he was sorry to hear that the election was decided upon because it was thought it would be personally disagreeable to him. M. de Falloux replied that the Academy, in making their choice, had in view merely the reward of most eminent talent, or high and dignified character and bearing. The Emperor admitted that the eminent talent of Father Lacordaire could not be disputed. The Emperor then turned the conversation on the state of Italy, and complained of the manner in which the clergy were acting in this regard. M. de Falloux respectfully suggested that the clergy must have the strong conviction of the justice of their cause, inasmuch as some—for instance, the Bishop of Arras and the Archbishop of Rennes, the most complying members of the Episcopacy, and the most devoted to the Emperor—had thought it incumbent on them to take the same view respecting the temporal rights of the Pope. There was some further conversation on the Romagna, the Vicariat, &c. It is certain, however, that the Emperor was most polite and kind in his bearing all through; that he shook M. de Falloux in a very friendly manner by the hand, and said, in parting, that he hoped he should soon see him again, or words to that effect.—*Letter from Paris.*

TURKEY.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE TIMES.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 29.—Among the attributes which have enlisted the sympathies of Europe in behalf of the present Sultan there is one which has stood pre-eminent. The clemency of Abdul Medjid has secured to him a reputation which may contrast, not unfavourably, with the glittering achievements of the most illustrious of his predecessors.

In the deepest dungeon of the fortress of Acre lies a prisoner whose fate is deplored by a large number of friends, and with whose name all that yet remains of the more sterling qualities which distinguish the earlier professors of the faith of Islam was not long since associated by his countrymen. He is a man some 50 years of age, whose health, impaired by services in the field, has been yet further shaken by more recent occurrences. Under any circumstances it would seem improbable that his life should be a prolonged one. If he be suffered to remain where he now lies, in a dungeon such as would be deemed unfit for the most degraded felon of any of the more civilised European communities, his death within a very short period is matter of certainty. Yet a few months, probably a few weeks, and the damps of his prison, which are spoken of in no figurative sense, will have completed the work they have already begun.

In the hurry and tumult of European affairs the name of Hussein Pasha, and the services he rendered in Asia during the Russian war, may have been unheeded or forgotten. Nevertheless, his exploits in covering the retreat of the Ottoman army after the battle of Kurukdere, and his subsequent conduct on the 29th of September, 1855, when the Russians before Kars were defeated by the Turkish troops under General Kmety, were of no ordinary kind. Irritated by grievances—real or imaginary, it is useless now to inquire—this man conspired against the Sultan and his Ministers. Happily, the plot was discovered on the eve of the attempt to put it into execution. Several of the ringleaders, and Hussein Pasha among the number, were arrested, tried, and sentenced to death. Their offence was heinous; and, had it pleased the Sultan to have left them to their fate, neither they nor their friends would have had aught to urge against the extreme sentence of the law. More merciful counsels prevailed, and their lives were spared, their sentence being commuted into imprisonment for life. It was not—it could not have been—the intention or the wish of their Sovereign to rescue these men from the hands of the executioner only that they might undergo a more cruel, because a slower, sacrifice of their lives. They who, before the issuing of the merciful decree of the Sultan, could not have assumed to stand between the prisoners and the fate they had justly earned, have now a right to protest against the reversal of that decree by the unauthorised acts of his Minister. The life of a convict under sentence of imprisonment is as surely an object of the solicitude and protection of society as is that of any one of its less unhappy members. It is the Sultan's wish that Hussein Pasha should live. Who is he that shall take away his life? Let those on whom the responsibility rests take heed. With the existence of the prisoner the Sultan's reputation for clemency is jeopardised. A short time hence and it will be too late. Should the life which their master has spared be destroyed by the cruelty of his servants, there is a voice which will yet make itself heard; or, should public censure and condemnation have no terrors for them, another and sterner account may be required at their hands. For it may well be doubted which of the two is the more criminal—he who would sully the fair fame, or he who conspires against the life, of his Sovereign.

THE PAPER DUTY.

In the United States the consumption of paper is 14lbs. a head of the population, while here it is 4lbs. There the traveller sees paper mills set up, as Mr. Gladstone described the English mills to be in former times, on the streams in the valleys and in nooks of the hills. We do not recommend such mills here now, when we ought to use steam instead of turning good land into swamps and fever beds; but we ought to have many hundreds of mills more than we possess at present. We are told that there are not 400 in Great Britain altogether, and that of these a fourth part are usually idle; while in America, where everybody reads and everybody produces, and paper is wanted everywhere, paper mills are everywhere. Who will say how many thousands more of our population will be employed in paper-making when we have equal liberty of manufacture?

Some dozen or less of great paper-makers go on saying, as they have always said, that the duty makes no difference, the limitation being due to other causes. Their argument supposes an amount of ignorance in their hearers which ought never to have existed. They assume that paper can be made only of rags, because it can never answer to make paper of anything better than refuse. On this assumption, of the exclusive necessity of refuse as material, they build up their whole doctrine; and assuming further that rags are the only refuse suitable to the purpose, and that the supply of rags can never be materially increased, they speak of a natural limit of paper supply, under which it is mere folly to be impatient. Such a thing has been known as a great paper-maker intrepidly declaring that the circulation of ideas by the press has reached a limit which can never be transcended, because more rags cannot be had. We must not hope, according to this authority, that human intelligence would find other means of utterance if paper had really reached its limit of production. There were no more rags, we were told; and therefore books, newspapers, and letters must come to a stop. But facts are as much against such a conclusion as reason. We have other kinds of refuse than rags; and materials which are not refuse may be had cheaper than rags at present are. We have before referred to the cases of materials now placed in the library of the House of Commons, for the inspection of members previous to the vote on the paper-duty. We hear more, from year to year, of the substances which are found to answer, some for coloured papers, equal to the best except in bleaching capacity; and some for manufactures of which paper is the basis; and some for even the highest purposes of printing and writing. We have refuse in the flax straw grown for the seed, and in much of what is grown for the fibre. We have refuse in the plantain of our tropical colonies, which has been burnt to get rid of it till a use was discovered for its fibre. The wonderful development of the pursuit of natural history everywhere has opened up to us a vast wealth of fibrous substances, which waits only for the removal of the duty to appear among us in the form of paper. Let us get all the rags we can from any quarter, as long as rags from a distance shall continue to answer; but let us open the field of manufacture to ingenuity and industry, and see what we shall get. In the case of a manufacture so obviously and so cruelly restricted, there can be no doubt in any rational and unwarped mind that the creation of products when that restriction is removed will put to shame all preference of the duty to the penny in the pound of Income-tax. If Sir W. Miles could carry his proposed motion, and keep the Paper-duty, and spare us the tenth penny of the Income-tax, he would be answerable for such an abortion of industry and wealth as men seldom have an opportunity of causing. It is inconceivable that, after our happy experience in the matter of emancipated manufactures, such a barbarism as the Paper-duty should be supported by intelligent men of any party. We have made some progress since £1,000 was offered for the discovery of a suitable fibrous material to supersede rags, and since we began to use tinted papers in our correspondence, to leave the bleached material for the purposes of the press; but each year after the repeal of the duty will be worth more than any ten years before it in creating and cheapening paper, and developing the various manufactures in which it is employed.—*Daily News.*

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY, MARCH 9.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 4 o'clock.

PRIVATE BUSINESS.

The Brecon and Merthyr Tydvil Junction Railway Bill was read a third time and passed.

DOVER ELECTION.

Mr. M. GASKELL, chairman of the committee appointed to try the petition of Sir W. Russell, in reference to the late Dover election, brought up their report, declaring Admiral Sir J. Leeke and Mr. Nicol duly elected.

This announcement, followed by the reading of the resolution which declared that the alleged interference of a Minister of the Crown had not been proved to the satisfaction of the committee, was received with loud cheers by the Opposition.

EXPORT DUTY ON RAGS.

Mr. PULLER gave notice that on Monday next he should ask whether the French Government, if it abolished the prohibition of the export of rags from France, intended to place an export duty on that article; and, if so, what was the amount of the duty? Also, whether the Government had taken any steps to obtain a free exportation of rags from those countries where it was prohibited?

SINGAPORE.

Mr. GREGSON asked if the Government had arranged with the Viceroy of India to transfer the control of the Government of Singapore and the Straits from Bengal to the Colonial-office; and, if so, when it was proposed to complete the transfer?

Sir C. WOOD had always been of opinion that it was desirable to transfer the government of Singapore to the Colonial-office. The noble lord who preceded him wrote a despatch to the Governor-General of India, asking what were the views of the Indian Government as to this transfer, and whether it had any objection to it. In the month of December last an answer to that despatch was received. It stated the concurrence of the Government of India with the proposal. He had communicated this decision to the Colonial-office; but no answer had been received, and it was impossible to say when the transfer would take place.

MANOR COURTS (IRELAND).

In answer to Mr. HENNESSY,

Mr. CARDWELL said that a Treasury minute had been prepared, fixing the compensation to be given to the seneschals and registrars, consequent on the abolition of the manor courts of Ireland.

BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

General PEEL asked if there was any truth in the statement that had appeared in the papers, copied from the *Oude Gazette*, "That tidings have been received at head-quarters of a feeling of discontent still lingering in the minds of the remnants of the late Company's European troops, especially the Artillery; it has transpired that several of them, in different parts, have been in correspondence, urging each other to agitate for the bounty; to put down this spirit of insubordination the Government has resolved upon some most stringent measures, which the ringleaders will shortly be made to feel"?

Sir C. WOOD had seen the statement in the papers, but had received no information confirming it.

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

Mr. SCULLY asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether he was prepared to introduce any reforms or improvements in the present system of National Education in Ireland, and to state their general nature to the House?

Mr. CARDWELL said the Government would firmly adhere to the National System of Education in Ireland; any improvements or changes in the system would be better discussed when the annual estimates were proposed.

THE CONFESSION.

Mr. BOWYER rose to ask the Home Secretary a question regarding the committal of a Roman Catholic priest at the Durham Assizes for refusing to disclose statements made to him in confession. During the trial of a prisoner a Roman Catholic priest was called as a witness, and, on being asked from whom he received a certain watch, refused to answer. It was evident that if the priest had answered the question he would have divulged the most material part of the confession, for when a person confessed a theft he was bound to make restitution of the thing stolen; and the watch was, no doubt, given to the priest in confession. The judge told the priest that he was not asked to divulge anything communicated to him in confession, but he was only asked who gave him the watch. This appeared to be a distinction without a difference. The priest, however, was committed for contempt. He wished to say nothing but what was respectful to Mr. Justice Hill, but he thought the matter was a mistake and an oppressive one. He thought he was warranted in saying that by the old common law of England the seal of confession constituted a privilege. An attorney was not required to divulge anything told him by his client, and the seal of confession was not of less high a nature. What he wished to ask was, whether the rev. gentleman who had been committed to prison had been set at liberty, and, if not, he should like to know whether the Government would take steps that he might be immediately liberated?

Sir G. C. LEWIS said his knowledge of the case was derived exclusively from the statement of the hon. gentleman and from the reports in the newspapers. The trial took place at Durham on Thursday last, the prisoner being indicted for stealing a watch. A Roman Catholic priest was called as a witness and sworn; and on being asked from whom he received a certain watch, he declined to state, whereupon the judge committed him to prison. He (Sir G. C. Lewis) differed in opinion from the hon. gentleman, who thought that the law of England privileged a priest from answering a question as to communications made to him in confession. Any communication between a counsel or attorney and his client, especially on business to which a suit related, was privileged; but no such privilege existed with respect to a clergyman of any denomination, or a physician. He apprehended that the judge had acted with perfect legality in this instance, and he collected from the report that the question was pressed by the counsel, and that, therefore, the judge had no option but to commit the witness. It would have been competent for the counsel to waive the question, and such was the practice in criminal cases in Ireland, where such instances as that referred to were more frequent. He had received no application from the priest or from any one on his behalf, and, therefore, he inferred that a report which had reached him was true, and that the priest had remained in custody only a few minutes.

Sir F. KELLY observed that it had been established by a decision of the Exchequer Chamber that communications made in confession were not privileged. He was glad to learn, however, that in this particular case the rev. gentleman had been released.

ANNEXATION OF SAVOY.

Lord V. TEMPEST, in putting a question which was not on the paper, wished to explain the reasons which had induced him to withdraw his amendment on the previous evening.

The SPEAKER—The noble lord is out of order in referring to a debate which is past, and has been concluded.

Lord V. TEMPEST said the question of which he had given notice related to the annexation of Savoy. The House was placed in an anomalous position with regard to this Treaty of Commerce. They were asked to confirm a treaty of friendship with France when they did not know but the policy of the Emperor of the French might involve them in war. (Cries of "Order!" and "Question!")

The SPEAKER reminded the noble lord that the question of the Treaty with France was set down for discussion that evening. It was contrary to order to discuss by anticipation a motion on the orders of the day.

Lord V. TEMPEST believed that on the question of adjournment he could ask a question.

The SPEAKER—The noble lord is entitled to ask a question, but, no doubt, he will now confine himself to proposing it.

Lord V. TEMPEST again proceeded (amid much confusion, laughter, and cries of "Question!") They were called on to come to a decision on the Treaty with France. The hon. and learned member for Bridgewater (Mr. Kinglake) had, with convenient amiability, postponed his motion on the annexation of Savoy till the 19th of March, and, if that was not sufficient, that ingenious architect, the hon. member for Pontefract (Mr. Milnes), had constructed a door of escape for the Government. ("Oh, oh!") He had himself, on the previous evening, placed an amendment on the paper relating to the annexation of Savoy. ("Question!") He had a right to state that by confirming this Treaty they would announce to Europe that their hands were tied. ("Order, order!") At another time he would go at greater length into this question. (Laughter.) But, owing to the admirable strategy of the noble lord, he should have to wait till the 19th of March. (Laughter and "Question!") He would now ask whether the Government had taken any steps to obtain the concurrence of Russia, Prussia, and Austria in opposing the annexation of Savoy to France? If so, had the Government any objection to state what those steps had been? He would also ask if her Majesty's Government was acquainted with the final intentions of Sardinia on this subject; whether the opinion expressed by Switzerland remained unchanged; and whether the Government could give the House any information on these points?

Mr. KINGLAKE, if he could but succeed in maintaining more gravity than the House at that moment appeared to possess, would endeavour to express his indignation at the charge made against him by the noble lord. He thought he had given a proof on a former occasion that he was not so very ready to give way to pressure from the Government. When he was asked by a Minister of the Crown on his responsibility to postpone his motion, he had done so at once; but on the second occasion, when asked to do so by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, he had declined. He had therefore shown that he could resist such pressure, and was not open to the charge the noble lord had so loosely brought against him. Had the noble lord been in the House at the time, he must have heard the Secretary for Foreign Affairs declare that to bring on his motion at that time would be inconvenient to the public service. He would ask the House whether the charge had not been made on grounds totally insignificant?

NICE AND SAVOY.

Lord J. RUSSELL—The noble lord the member for Durham (Lord A. V. Tempest) has put to me some questions on a subject of great public interest, and I feel bound to give him such information as I am able in reply to those questions. He asks me if I have taken any steps—and if so, what the nature of those steps is—to obtain the concurrence of Austria, Prussia, and Russia in protesting against the rumoured annexation of Savoy to France. Now, the course which we have adopted in that respect has been to communicate the correspondence which has taken place between her Majesty's Government and that of France on the subject to the Courts of Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg. I may add that we contented ourselves with simply communicating that correspondence, and desiring that a copy of it should be handed to the Government of each of those countries respectively, without asking them to take any step or to make any suggestion in the matter, but leaving them to adopt such a course as they might deem expedient on a question which is of importance to the interests of Europe. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the probable result of this proceeding, I am quite unable to supply the noble lord with any information beyond this, that the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, both at Vienna and Berlin, say that they agree generally with the views of her Majesty's Government on this subject. Neither at Berlin nor Vienna, however, is it absolutely stated what steps their respective Governments propose to take in a matter which certainly requires careful consideration. From St. Petersburg I have received no account with regard to it, probably because the despatch which we sent there was not forwarded so soon as those which were sent to Vienna and Berlin. I may, at the same time, observe that when any information in answer to the despatch which we forwarded to St. Petersburg reaches us, we shall be prepared to lay it on the table the moment it is in a state to be thus communicated to the House. We shall, I may add, have some correspondence from Berlin and Vienna to lay on the table on Monday. The noble lord has asked me further whether we are acquainted with the final intentions of Sardinia in reference to the annexation of Savoy to France. Now, in answer to that question, I may state that I had placed in my hands, by a private friend of Count Cavour, a document which was said to be a copy of the Sardinian reply to the proposal of France, but I have been since informed that this document is not quite correct, and therefore I cannot, until I receive further information on the subject from her Majesty's Minister in Turin, lay on the table any papers in reference to this particular point. I may, however, observe that the substance of the reply of Count Cavour is to the effect that, if the Parliament of Sardinia should deem it expedient to have recourse to a vote of the people of Savoy with respect to the question of its annexation to France, the Sardinian Government would take care that that vote should be taken with every form of liberty, so that the people of Savoy might exercise perfect freedom of choice in deciding whether they would continue under the Sardinian Government or prefer a separation from that country. The answer of Count Cavour then proceeds to state that, should the people of Savoy be in favour of separation, the Government of Sardinia trusts the question will be duly weighed by the other Powers of Europe, and that care will be taken not only of the interests of Switzerland, but due regard will be paid to the security of the frontiers of the kingdom of Sardinia itself. So far as Switzerland is concerned, I believe the views of the Government of that country upon this subject remain quite unchanged, as the despatches which I hope to be able to lay on the table on Monday will prove. (Hear.)

The motion for the adjournment of the House until Monday was then agreed to.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS AND ORDERS OF THE DAY, WHICH NOW STAND IN THE ORDER BOOK OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS FOR THIS WEEK.

MONDAY, 12TH MARCH.

Paper-Duty Repeal Bill; second reading.

Customs Acts; committee [Hops.] [*Progress 5th March.*]

Customs Acts; further consideration of report [Resolution 13 (Malt Duty).]

Customs Bill; committee.

Consolidated Fund (£4,500,000) Bill; second reading.

Supply; committee.

Ways and Means; committee.

County Prisons (Ireland) Bill; second reading.

Savings Banks and Friendly Societies Investments Bill; committee.

Mr. Maguire—To ask the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether it is true that a troop of the 15th Hussars have been sent to Castlebar, county Mayo, for the purpose of aiding in the eviction of more than 60 tenants, representing 250 souls, from the property of Lord Plunket, Bishop of Tuam, at Partry, in that county; and whether it has come to his knowledge that the said evictions have been the result of the refusal of the tenants, who are exclusively Catholic, to permit their children to attend schools established by Lord Plunket, and which schools are publicly stated to be anti-Catholic in their teaching.

Sir Andrew Agnew—To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether it is the intention of her Majesty's Government to endeavour to carry through a measure embracing the subjects of bribery at elections, conveyance of voters, election auditors (and other matters lately referred to a select committee), simultaneously with the final passing of the Reform Bill.

Mr. Thomas Duncombe—To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether any correspondence has passed, since the accession of Ferdinand II. to the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, between the British Government and its representative at Naples, relative to those constitutional reforms recommended by England and France in 1856; and, if so, whether there is any objection to lay copies upon the table of the House.

Sir Stafford Northcote—To ask the President of the Board of Trade whether an application has been made by the Submarine Telegraph Company for an extension of their charter, and whether any steps will be taken thereupon before the select committee on packet and telegraphic contracts have reported upon the subject of telegraphic arrangements.

Colonel Smyth—To ask the Secretary of State for War when he proposes to introduce, or lay upon the table, his proposal for alteration in the present system of army purchase.

Mr. Puller—To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether it is the intention of the French Government to impose any duty on the export of rags from France when the existing prohibition shall be removed; and, if so, the amount of such duty, and whether any steps have been taken, or will be taken, by her Majesty's Government, for obtaining a free export of rags from those countries in which the export is now either prohibited or restricted by heavy duties—viz., Belgium, Holland, Germany, Spain, and Portugal.

Mr. Kinnaird—To ask the President of the Poor Law Board whether any and what number of unions have expressed objections to a certain order of the Poor Law Board, dated the 23d day of August, 1859, relating to the Religious Instruction of Orphan Children in Workhouses, and whether a large number of unions have not positively refused to obey such order; whether any steps have been taken to compel the guardians so refusing to carry into effect the said order; and whether the Poor Law Board has intimated, or caused it to be understood, that the said order is not compulsory.

Mr. Henry B. Sheridan—Fire Insurances—Bill to amend the law relating to the duty now chargeable on fire insurances.

Mr. John Locke—Metropolitan Boroughs—Address for return of the number of houses compounded for by landlords of the annual value of £6, £7, £8, £9, and £10, and upwards in each parish in the metropolitan boroughs, and the number of persons upon the Parliamentary Register 1859 and 1860, in respect of the occupation of such houses.

Mr. Lanigan—Poor Law—To call the attention of her Majesty's Ministers to the cruel treatment of the destitute Irish by Poor Law officials in England, with a view of checking the abuses which exist, and of assimilating the English Poor Law to that of Ireland, by which boards of guardians are compelled to grant relief to all who seek it (irrespective of the country to which they belong), there being no evidence required to establish their claims except the fact of their destitute condition.

Sir George Lewis—Ecclesiastical Commission, &c.—Bill to amend the Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the Act concerning the management of Episcopal and Capitular Estates in England.

Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer—Refreshment Houses and Wine Licenses—Bill to regulate the licensing of refreshment houses and the granting of wine licenses.

In Committee on Customs Acts.

Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer—Amended Resolutions—Reducing the duty on hops from 1st January, 1861 (not under Treaty).

TUESDAY, 13TH MARCH.

Mr. Griffith—To ask the Secretary of State for War whether, under the operation of the late Royal Warrant, by which cavalry officers are able to obtain their chargers from the remount horses of the regiment, it will be the duty of the Inspecting Generals of Cavalry to pass such horses, as fulfilling the obligation of officers to provide themselves with chargers adequate to the service, or whether the Inspecting Generals are to continue to estimate the efficiency of officers' chargers by the same standard of excellence as has been the usage under the former system, by which officers had to provide themselves with horses of a much more expensive description on their own responsibility.

Colonel Sykes—East India (Army Re-organisation)—Address for copies of the Military Committee of the Council of India to the Council upon the Re-organisation of the Army of India; of the decision of the Secretary of State for India in Council thereon; and of all minutes of members of the council upon the subject.

Mr. Cardwell—Tenure and Improvement of Land (Ireland)—Bill to amend the law relating to the tenure and improvement of land in Ireland. Bank of Ireland—Bill to repeal a certain act for restraining the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland from lending money on mortgage.

Mr. Milner Gibson—Trade Marks and Copyright—Bill to amend the law relating to the forging or fraudulent use or appropriation of trade marks, and to the copyright of designs.

Mr. Attorney General for Ireland—Landlord and Tenant (Ireland)—Bill to consolidate and amend the law of landlord and tenant in Ireland.

Mr. Henry B. Sheridan—Select Committees (1858 and 1859)—List of members who have served upon select committees in the years 1858 and 1859.

Mines Regulation and Inspection Bill; second reading.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH MARCH.

Religious Worship Bill; second reading.

Marriages (England and Ireland) Bill; committee.

Warehousing Places (Manchester, &c.) Bill; second reading.

Adulteration of Food or Drink Bill; committee. [*Progress 9th February.*]

Annuity Tax Abolition (Edinburgh) Bill; second reading.

Public Improvements Bill; committee.

THURSDAY, 15TH MARCH.

Mr. Paull—Public Business—That Government orders of the day shall take precedence of notices of motions upon Thursdays instead of Fridays.

Mr. Attorney-General—Bankruptcy and Insolvency—Bill to amend and consolidate the laws relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency in England.

Piers and Harbours Bill; adjourned debate on second reading (7th March).

Bankrupt Law (Scotland) Amendment Bill; second reading.

FRIDAY, 16TH MARCH.

Petitions of Right Bill; committee.

Court of Chancery Bill (*Lords*); second reading.

Mr. Attorney-General—Real Estates Transfer—Bill to amend the law relating to the transfer of real estates and title thereto.

CORK COUNTY ELECTION.

Mr. John George MacCarthy, conducting agent to Lord Campden at the recent election, has addressed a letter to the *Cork Daily Herald*, in which he shows that Lord Campden was not only cognisant of his nomination for the county, but that he sanctioned it.

Mr. MacCarthy writes:—"Some question rose as to who should sign the professional deputations. I telegraphed to him in Mr. Hennessy's name, and at his instance, and immediately received the following answer:—

"'Viscount Campden, 41, Portman-square, London, to J. P. Hennessy, Esq., M.P., Cork.

"'I authorise you to affix my name to documents respecting booths, and what is necessary.'

"How Lord Campden can, in the face of this document, deny that he knew of his nomination, or of a contested election at which he was a candidate, it will be for him to explain.

"Nor is this all, I received the following telegram on the first day of polling, and I printed the substance of it as a placard:—

"'Viscount Campden, 41, Portman-square, London, to John Geo. MacCarthy, South Mall.

"'Important circumstances prevent my leaving London immediately. I shall present myself as early as possible. Am deeply sensible of the high honour of being chosen to represent so sacred a cause. I love Ireland and the Irish people. If elected for the great county of Cork, I shall gladly accept the trust, and cordially devote myself to their service.'"

ELECTION PETITIONS.

COUNTY CLARE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THURSDAY.

The committee appointed to try the petition of Nicholas Butler and John Barrymore Macnamara against the return of Mr. Luke White for the county of Clare met at 11 o'clock. The members of the committee are—Lord Stanley (chairman), Mr. C. Buxton, Sir P. Egerton, Mr. Sclater-Booth, and Mr. John Walter.

The petition states that at the last election Colonel Crofton Moore Vandeleur, Mr. Luke White, and Mr. Francis Macnamara Calcutt were candidates; that at the close of the poll the numbers were declared to be for Colonel Vandeleur, 3,829; for Mr. White 2,234; and for Mr. Calcutt, 1,997, and the two former gentlemen were thereupon declared duly elected. The petition goes on to state that the majority for Mr. White was only a colourable majority, inasmuch as the votes of several persons were accepted who were disqualified from voting, and that bribery, treating, and intimidation were resorted to for the purpose of procuring the return of Mr. White. It therefore prays the House to declare that Mr. Calcutt was duly elected, or that the return of Mr. White was null and void.

The counsel for the petitioners were Mr. Wordsworth, Q.C., and Mr. Mundell; for the sitting member, Sir F. Slade, Mr. Phinn, Q.C., and Mr. Welsby.

Mr. Wordsworth, in opening the case for the petitioners, said it was not intended to proceed with that part of the petition relating to intimidation, and that they had abandoned the prayer for the seat, and now applied to the committee to declare the election void. [Counsel concluded by handing in a list of the persons bribed, numbering 35.]

After the usual formal proof of the return to the writ, &c.,

Sir F. Slade took an objection to the petition, on the ground that the petitioners had no right to vote, which entirely invalidated the petition.

Mr. Calcutt, one of the unsuccessful candidates at the last election for Clare, was called, and identified the handwriting of the petitioners, whom he knew to be registered electors of the county of Clare.

By Sir F. Slade—He was returned for the county in 1857; he was petitioned against, and compromised the matter by paying a sum of 300*l*.

Mr. S. O'Halloran, election auditor, produced the bills incurred by Colonel White, amounting to 2,500*l*.

William Hoolaghan, examined—He was not a voter; he remembered seeing in Kilrush, on the polling day, two men, named Michael O'Dee and Patrick Lynch, who told him to go and ask Frank Coffey what he would give for their plump votes; Coffey was close at hand at the time, and witness went and asked him, and he said he would give 6*l*. each; he told witness to call the men back, and when they returned he pulled out his book and pencil and wrote something, which he handed to John Moloney; the men refused to vote until the money was placed in witness' hands; Coffey consented to this, and they all went to the tally-room, where Moloney called witness aside and gave him 12*l*. in bank-notes; he then told the men to go and vote—that they were all right; he gave them, after voting, 6*l*. each. The witness also stated that he saw another man, named Michael Lynch, get 6*l*. for his vote from one Macnamara; Mr. Coffey told witness he would pay him for his trouble, but he never got a farthing.

In cross-examination, witness said he got six bank-notes from Coffey to give the two voters, which, as they were £1 notes, contradicted his evidence in chief, in which he stated he got £12 from Coffey.

After the examination of two other witnesses on the allegation of bribery, the committee adjourned.

FRIDAY.

The committee met this day—Lord Stanley in the chair.

Michael Brady, a butcher at Ennis, was called and examined. He said that a few evenings before the nomination he heard Colonel White speak before Maguire's house; Colonel White said that his father and all before him had bled before at elections, not in their veins, but in their pockets—(laughter)—and that he would be returned at any cost; he was loudly cheered by 2,000 or 3,000 people—(laughter)—there were 24 or 25 persons at Maher's on duty before the nomination, when a person named Cangley said there was £135 for them.

Mr. Phinn objected to that line of examination. The persons to whom the money was said to have been offered were not voters, and any allegation of bribery could not apply to them.

Mr. Wordsworth said the witness had been called with the view of covering three or four descriptions of evidence, and submitted that under the old Irish Act (35 Geo. III., c. 29) it was perfectly admissible to prove the expending of large sums of money for the purpose of unduly influencing the election.

The Chairman did not think the committee could entertain the question of distributing money to non-voters, unless it could be proved that some particular voter was bribed by the money.

Mr. Wordsworth said he should be able to connect the distribution with the sitting member hereafter, but would at once proceed to prove cases of individual bribery.

After witness and the other men had voted they went to Mr. M'Namara's office, who wrote on a piece of paper and gave it to O'Donnell the elder; O'Donnell then went up the street, towards the bank; he afterwards saw O'Donnell as he was going home, but O'Donnell did not show him any money; on the morning of the first day of polling he saw John Gorman, who voted for White and Vandeleur; witness took Gorman and another voter to a man named Cangley, who said he would give them £3 each for half votes, but they were dissatisfied and went away; Cangley told witness to make the bargain himself with them, as he could not give more than £3, which was what they were in the habit of giving for half votes; the witness himself gave four voters £3 each, which he got from Cangley, to vote for White and Vandeleur.

The remainder of the sitting was occupied with evidence of bribery similar to the foregoing.

The committee adjourned at four o'clock.

SATURDAY.

The committee was prevented this morning from proceeding with the inquiry, owing to the absence of Mr. Joynt.

Mr. Wordsworth, counsel for the petitioners, said the gentleman was a very material witness; he was the chief agent for Col. White, the sitting member; and the chairman's warrant for his attendance had been left at his residence, and, therefore, in absenting himself, he was committing a breach of the orders of the House.

Sir F. Slade contended that Mr. Joynt had not been served with the warrant to attend. It was quite true the warrant had been sent to Mr. Joynt's residence, but it was after he had left it.

Mr. Wordsworth applied to the chairman to report the circumstance to the House, and to adjourn the inquiry until the witness was in attendance.

Sir F. Slade, on the part of Colonel White, said that was asking the committee to do more than they had power to do.

The room was then cleared.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Andrew Bennett was convicted of stealing a quantity of bottles from the shop of Mr. Moran, of Bride-street.—He was sentenced to be imprisoned for fourteen days, at the expiration of which he was directed to be imprisoned for five years.

Mary Fitzpatrick was remanded on a charge of stealing a linen sheet.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—SATURDAY.

Anne O'Hara was brought up by Police-constable 68 D, charged on suspicion of stealing the silver watch which had been offered in sale by Mary Brittle, to Mr. Rock, watchmaker, of North King-street, on the 8th inst. The prisoner, it appears, had given it to the last-named woman to sell for her, and could not now give any satisfactory account as to how she came by it.—She was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour. The watch is a very old-fashioned one, and remains with the police until claimed by its owner.

Five boys, named John Flood, Francis Carbery, Philip Rourke, Patrick Rourke, and Michael Irwin, were brought up by Police-constable 27 C, charged with going into several shops in Britain-street, and that neighbourhood, with the intention of stealing articles therefrom. One of the prisoners took a bag of salt, but, when pursued, threw it away.

A private letter from Madrid, of the 4th instant, says:—

"It is fully expected here that about the middle of the present month we shall be in Tangier, probably after a severe combat. But it is also expected that we shall have peace in a month, for neither the public nor the Queen has any very great desire for a continuance of the war. It is rumoured that we shall eventually evacuate Tetuan and Tangier, and rest contented with a port on the ocean—perhaps Mogador, not far from the Canary Islands. In such circumstances the war party *à tout prix*—the Carlists and Democrats—will perhaps rouse public opinion against O'Donnell for having made peace, and an account will be demanded from him of the men and money that have been spent. The Ministry may be overthrown with O'Donnell, or O'Donnell may keep his place on condition of forming a new Government. According to all accounts the relations between the English Minister at Madrid and the Spanish Foreign-office are good; at least, so the friends of the latter and its special organs in the press declare. They pretend that the possession of Tetuan would be of no service to Spain. The fact is, we have no desire at present to be on bad terms with England; and your policy has therefore a good chance of triumphing along the line—I mean the African coast."

Some experiments have been made in cotton growing in the Sandwich Islands. The produce of the native seed has been found to be almost valueless. The produce of New Orleans seed has turned out to be worth 5½d per lb., and of Sea Island seed about 17½d per lb.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Nothing this world can afford is of any value to those in whom sickness has extinguished the capacity for enjoyment. But the means for recovery are within their reach; they have only to avail themselves of Professor Holloway's matchless remedies, in order to shake off the maladies which are breaking down their strength, spirit, and constitution, and obtain a new hold of life and a new sense of its blessing. The Pills have effected extraordinary cures in cases of chronic diarrhœa, cholic, &c.

SATURDAY'S DESPATCHES.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF SATURDAY:—

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says it is stated that the bills of excommunication against Victor Emmanuel are ready to be launched the moment the annexation of the Central Italian States is decreed.

PARIS, MARCH 9.—The *Pays* of this evening publishes an article signed by M. Garmier de Cassignac on the manner in which the annexation of Savoy and Nice has been discussed in the English Parliament. M. De Cassignac calls to mind that France left England full liberty to take and fortify Perim, because England had to protect her interests in the East, and says France is now in a similar position in regard to Savoy and Nice, and she cannot understand why such noisy discussions take place in the English Parliament, which might compromise the alliance between the two countries. We must understand that the Emperor has not frivolously demanded a modification in the French frontier, which the aggrandisement of Sardinia has rendered indispensable. He will take into consideration the disposition of the inhabitants and the estimation of Europe, but it would be unreasonable to suppose the Emperor would renounce that which regards the security of one of the most important frontiers of the Empire.

The *Patrie* publishes an article against a division of Savoy, in which it is stated the annexation of Chablais and Faucigny to Switzerland is impossible.

ROME, MARCH 6, VIA MARSEILLES.—A deputation of students has been received by General Goyon, who delivered a written reply, exhorting them to resume their studies, and expressing his resolution to support the public authorities by all means at his disposal, in order to maintain the observance of the law.

BOLOGNA, MARCH 6.—The report that an attack will shortly be made by the Pontifical troops on the forces of the Romagna is doubtful, but great irritation prevails here. The priests are threathened by the people, and the fortification of the place is being actively continued.

NAPLES, MARCH 6, VIA MARSEILLES.—A Royal decree establishes modifications of 240 articles of the customs tariff, and orders that the revision of the remaining part should be continued by the commission. Another commission has been entrusted with a projected extension of the metropolis. The Government pretends to have discovered a conspiracy on the first of March last. Several individuals belonging to different classes have been arrested. Some of them have received their passports, and have left Naples, others are still expecting a decision. Among the latter the son-in-law of Signor Yettembrino may be specially mentioned.

PARIS, FRIDAY 9.—The market has undergone no material variation. Rentes closed at 67.75, or 10 cents higher than yesterday.

THE FRENCH TREATY.

The *Times*, referring to the debate and division on the Treaty, ascribes the unanimity of the House of Commons to a regard for the great principles of kindness, justice, and truth. When it is objected that our measures are too good for France, we answer that if they are good for France they must be good for England, and that should be no objection. The British House of Commons, an assemblage of business men, representing all interests and all classes, decline to let any consideration of per-centages stand in the way of that solemn approval it has been pleased to give to this measure.

The *Daily News* says, the majority of 226 express the true feeling of the British people, and it will not be the fault of England if her programme of peace, amity, and civilisation is destined to be torn in pieces by Savoy hands.

The *Herald*, in announcing the division says:—"It is not without the deepest indignation at the wrong that has been done to England that we record the humiliating fact, and not without the deepest and most painful anxiety that we look forward to the future."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Times* says that measures are in progress for the formation of a Bank of India, on principles indicated in a recent despatch from Mr. Wilson.

The *Times* has received communications from extensive importing houses in the butter trade entirely disputing the statements as to the practice of adulterating the foreign supplies. They likewise offer explanations of the furnished receipts from Ireland at this period.

Mr. James John Leman, a respectable solicitor of Bristol, has committed suicide, while suffering from temporary insanity.

Mr. James Clarke Hook is the new Royal Academician.

MAIL NEWS.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Sultan, which sailed from Southampton on Wednesday for Lisbon, has put into Falmouth, with damage to her screw. The Euxine has been sent from Southampton to take on her mails.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, MARCH 10.—Sugar, white, quiet, without change, with slight symptoms of improvement. Coffee steady. Tea dull; common congou nominally 1s 5d to 2s 7¼d. Rice quiet, but firm. Saltpetre—market looks better for the week—about 800 bags sold on Friday. Tallow—the market is quiet, at 59s 6d spot; 59s to 59s 3d for the month; 55s 6d, April & June; 53s to 53s 3d last three months.

DROGHEDA CORN MARKET, MARCH 10.—A very dull; market at our Corn Exchange this day, and prices remain the same as last quoted. White wheat, 28s to 30s; red do., 27s to 28s; white oats, 14s to 14s 9d; black do., 13s to 13s 9d; barley, 17s to 20s 6d.

CORK CORN MARKET, MARCH 10.—White wheat, 27s; red wheat, 26s 6d; barley, 18s to 18s 6d; oats, 12s 4d to 14s. 10d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, MARCH 10.—Firsts and seconds, 130s; thirds, 117s; fourths, 102s; fifths, 90; sixths, 76s; 120 firkins in market.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF LAST (FRIDAY) NIGHT.

DOWNING-STREET, MARCH 7.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Edward Bullock Andrews, Esq., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over her Majesty's Forts and Settlements, and their Dependencies, on the Gold Coast.

Her Majesty has been also been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Beatty, R.E., to be a Member of the Council of the Island of Saint Helena.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, MARCH 9.

6th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—John Fryer, gent, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Turner, promoted; March 9.

5th Light Dragoons—Francis John Roche Thackwell, gent, to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Malcomson, promoted; March 9.

7th Light Dragoons—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Dascon Bushe to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Babington, who retires; Brevet Major the Hon Ivo de Vesci Twistleton Wykeham Fiennes to be Major, by purchase, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Bushe; Captain Richard Shaw, from 9th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Paulet, who exchanges; Lieutenant the Hon Caryl Cravan Molyneux to be Captain, by purchase, vice Fiennes; March 9.

9th Light Dragoons—Captain Charles William Paulet, from 7th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Shaw, who exchanges; March 9.

15th Light Dragoons—Gerald Walker, gent, to be Cornet by purchase, vice Bentinck, promoted; March 9.

Military Train—Adjutant Thomas Mitchell, from half pay of the late Land Transport Corps, to be Quartermaster, vice McBride, who retires on half-pay; March 9.

Coldstream Guards—Lieutenant and Captain Harvey Tower to be Captain and Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase, vice Halkett, who retires; Ensign and Lieutenant Frederick Horace Arthur Seymour to be Lieutenant and Captain by purchase, vice Tower; Edward Chaplin, Gent., to be Ensign and Lieutenant by purchase, vice Seymour; March 9.

3rd Regiment of Foot—Ensign Ernest Frederick Barnes has been permitted to resign his Commission; March 9.

4th—Lieutenant Richard Alexander Law to be Captain without purchase, vice Houston, deceased; Ensign and Adjutant Charles Frederick Brockman to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Law; February 17.

10th—William Edgecumbe Rendle, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Johnson, promoted; March 9.

18th—Octavius Ridley Lawson, Gent, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Poole, promoted; March 9. Francis Nathaniel Burton, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Twining, promoted; March 10.

19th—William Irvine, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Wells, promoted; March 9. James Gordon Moir, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Bennett, promoted; March 10.

20th—Frederick Watkins, Carlow, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Enys, promoted; March 9. Frederick Dawson, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Smyth, promoted; March 10.

21st—Henry Jacob Henley, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Farquharson, who retires; March 9.

22nd—John Thomas Garwood, Gent, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Foll, promoted; March 9.

23rd—William Herbert Adams, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Seagram, promoted; March 9.

24th—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Wodehouse to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase, vice Brevet Colonel Blachford, retired upon full-pay; Captain Francis Charles Skurray to be Major, without purchase, vice Wodehouse; Lieutenant Robert Joseph Logan Crutchley to be Captain, without purchase, vice Skurray; March 9.

25th—Herbert Bulkley Praed Praed, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase; March 9.

26th—The Honourable George Grimston Craven to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Manjin, deceased; March 9.

31st—Arthur Annesley Yeo, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hamilton, promoted; March 9.

33d—Craven Charles Goring, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Gore, promoted; March 8.

39th—Henry Frederick Gaubert, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Woodroofe, promoted in the 25th Foot; March 9.

41st—Lieutenant James Baird to be Captain, by purchase, vice Lambert, who retires; Ensign Edgar Younghusband to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Baird; William Robert Maurice Wynne, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Younghusband; March 9.

47th—James Birney, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Berkeley, promoted; March 9. William Robert Jervis, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hanley, promoted 35th Foot; March 10.

51st—Richard Reynell Drought, gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lewes, promoted; March 9.

52d—Henry Lyttleton Powys, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Adair, promoted, March 9.

55th—Alexander Jackson Clark, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Faber, promoted; March 9.

63rd—Thomas Colville, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Knapp, promoted; March 9.

76th—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Collingwood Fenwick to be Major, without purchase, vice Brevet Colonel [illegible], appointed Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District; Lieutenant Charles Thomas Caldecott, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Fenwick; Ensign Godfrey Trevelyan Faussett to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Caldecott; March 1.

85th—Henry Chudleigh Wilmer, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Urquhart, promoted; March 9.

86th—Brevet Major Harvey Wellesley Pole Welman to be Major, without purchase, vice Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Keane, retired on full pay; Lieutenant Augustus Nicholas Wilson to be Captain, without purchase, vice Welman; Ensign Wm. Saunders to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Wilson; Sergeant Major John Francis Stephens to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Saunders; March 9.

93d—James St. Clair Drysdale, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Fullarton, promoted; March 9.

96th—Arthur Cadell Greenslade Leman, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Durrant, promoted; March 9.

Rifle Brigade—Lieutenant Lewis Vaughan Williams to be Adjutant, vice Blundell, who resigns the Adjutancy only; March 9.

BREVET.

Brevet Colonel Augustus George Blachford, retired full pay 24th Foot, to be Major-General, the rank being honorary only; March 9.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Giles Keane, retired full pay 86th Foot to be Colonel in the Army, the rank being honorary only; March 9.

The appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Miller, as Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army, to be antedated to the 26th April 1859.

Quartermaster Adam McBride, retired upon half-pay Military Train, to have the honorary rank of Captain, under the Royal Warrant of 17th December, 1855; March 9.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of Major-General Redmond William Brough, on the 29th Feb. 1860:—

Brevet Colonel Charles Ashmore, Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay 4th Foot, to be Major-General; March 1.

Lieutenant Colonel William Twisleton Layard, Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to be Colonel; March 1.

Brevet Major Frederick Browne Russell, half pay 3rd Dragoon Guards, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Lieutenant Colonel; March 1.

Captain Samuel Cleveland, Royal Artillery, to be Major; March 1.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—I have been cognisant for some days past of a joyful whisper heard in the *salons* of the Faubourg St. Germain. I refrained from any notice of it, as it really had no interest for your readers. The Paris *Charivari* is the only recorder of it to-day, in a small paragraph among other facetious print. It refers to the announcement of the long-deferred heir to be born of Henry Cinq, Duc de Bordeaux, and his consort Duke d'Este (late of Modena)'s sister. Since Pio Nono has recognised the Comte de Chambord as "most Christian King and eldest son of the Church," it is pleasant to find a grandson in that quarter, though any chance of the French crown for the infant is as hopeless as would have been the pretension to the triple tiara in the child of Pope Joan.

Prince Poniatowski's opera went through rehearsal with various verdicts thereon last Saturday; the music it held to be tolerable, but the libretto (by another amateur) is very mediocre. The story has in it much referring to Tuscany just now, and the degenerate days of the Medici. Pietro, the Duke, quarrels with his brother Julien, about a young lady (the only damsel of the Florentine Court in those days); and the damsel ends by getting to a nunnery. There is here also a worldly Churchman Inquisitor and Dominican monk, who is the *bete noire* of the drama; but the stern realities in full action at Florence are far more dramatic than these weak inventions of the singing stage.

It is hard to say whether even the Romagna will surpass Tuscany in the energetic *pronunciamento* at hand for instant and permanent annexation with the constitutional monarchy of North Italy. A [illegible] and Republican, Montanelli, has just left Paris on an old Reiset and Poniatowski errand to cajole the Florentines into choice of a separate Etrurian kingdom. The attempt betokens sad ignorance at the Tuileries of the frame of mind in that part of the Peninsula. The absolute horror felt at any dismemberment, and the common pride all Italians now feel in forming at last a strong European Power out of native elements, are symptoms of what the future has in store for the 22 millions who have hitherto weighed less in the balance of Europe than 12 million Prussians, not a whit their superiors either in value or intelligence. Strange to say, R. C. bishops and priestly agitation are extensively at work to prevent the emergence of a R. C. State alone capable of balancing the undue preponderance of schismatic and heretical Powers at the council board of the Continent.

The O'Conor Don, who has been announced as the Liberal candidate for the county of Roscommon, is at present in Rome, where he holds the post of Chamberlain to the Pope.

SHORNCLIFFE CAMP.—A general order has been issued prohibiting the sale of spirits by officers' mess masters at this camp. The Antrim Artillery are now engaged in practice with 18-pounders at the martello towers in the vicinity of the camp.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.—FORTY-NINE CHILDREN DROWNED.—From the *Quincy Herald* (America) we learn that a most terrible calamity, rivalling that of Pemberton Mills, has occurred near the town of Hardin, Illinois river, and about 25 miles above Alton. Fifty school children, in attendance at a university at that place, went out on the ice to play; the ice gave way, and, with one exception, all were lost. The informant was unable to give further particulars, but represents that the village was a scene of mourning, almost every family in it having lost one or more of its members.

THE KILKENNY HUNT.—The meet on Thursday was at Castle Morres, where there was but a small field, the Waterford Hounds being out in the same neighbourhood, thus dividing the attraction. Wynne's Gorse and the Rocks of Castle Morres were drawn blank; but in the demesne they found a brace of foxes, and settling to one, he took them a ring round the demesne, and then ran as if for Flood Hall, turning back after a three miles' run, and having made a ring round the cover ultimately got to ground at Newmarket village. It was 45 minutes' very good hunting.

THE WRECK OF THE ROYAL CHARTER.—The underwriters have recently sold the wreck of the Royal Charter for £1,000 to Messrs. Gibbs and Co., the owners, of Liverpool. It is understood that no effort will be made to recover the remainder of the gold until the fine weather has set in. The underwriters represent that the amount of gold recovered was short £40,000 of the amount on freight, and which they paid.

THE MINING DISPUTE IN SCOTLAND.—The ironmasters of the West of Scotland held a meeting in Glasgow on Wednesday, at which they resolved to continue to keep out their furnaces, and not meet again for the consideration of that particular question. The prospect of an early adjustment of this unfortunate dispute is thus destroyed. The men on strike are holding out determinedly.

BIRTHS.

Erroll—March 4, at Slains Castle, Aberdeenshire, the Countess of Erroll, of a daughter.

Jephson—February 3, at Ootacamund, Bangalore, Madras, the wife of W. F. Jephson, M.D., King's Dragoon Guards, of a son.

Jones—March 8, at 33, Chester-square, the wife of Henry Jones, Esq., of a daughter.

Perry—March 7, at Upper Temple-street, the wife of J. Perry, Esq., solicitor, of twin daughters.

Williams—March 8, at No. 10, Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, the wife of Robert Wynne Williams, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Bawtree and Rogers—March 7, at Abney Chapel, Stoke Newington, by the Rev. J. Jefferson, James, fourth surviving son of Mr. C. Bawtree, of Newington-green, to Jennet Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. Ishmael Rogers, of Strong's Cottage, Green-lanes.

Palmer and Mactier—January 7, in St. John's Church, Meerut, by special licence, by the Rev. R. J. Bolton, Captain Conolly O'B. Palmer, 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, son of S. G. Palmer, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service, to Annie Bagley, youngest daughter of the late A. Mactier, Esq., of Durris, Kincardineshire.

Warter and Fonnereau—March 7, at St. Stephen's, Avenue-road, Regent's-park, by the Rev. Edward Nelson, incumbent, Rich Meredith Warter, Esq., eldest son of Joseph Warter, Esq., J.P., Flintshire, to Annie, widow of the late Philip Fonnereau, Esq., Rendlesham House, and youngest daughter of the late John Morg Esq., of Oron, Shropshire.

DEATHS.

Dobbyn—March 6, Eliza Worthevill Dobbyn, sister of the Rev. W. A. Dobbyn, of Clonmore Glebe, county of Kilkenny.

Hartford—March 11, at James' Gate, Teresa, the beloved wife of Hartford, Esq.

Maccabee—At her residence, 16, North Gloucester-place, after a lingering illness, in the full assurance of a glorious immortality, Mary, relict of Mr. James Maccabee, late of thiscity, aged 65 years.

Newbon—March 7, at Grosvenor-park North, Camberwell, Henrietta, the beloved wife of the late Mr. Charles Newbon, formerly of St. Bride's, in her 70th year.

O'Brien—March 2, Sarah Forde, youngest daughter of Ache O'Brien, Esq., J.P., D.L., county Leitrim.

Putley—March 7, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Ridley, 14, Church-row, Newington, Elizabeth, relict of the late Mr. Francis Putley, of Newington-causeway, aged 94.

Sanderson—March 7, at Berwick-on-Tweed, Katherine Sicard, daughter of Stephen Sanderson, solicitor, aged two years.

Shortt—February 29, of bronchitis, at Dunannon Fort, county Wexford, J. F. Shortt, Colour Sergeant 60th Rifles, and son of the Lieutenant P. H. Shortt, of the Artillery, formerly of Santry Lodge, Queen's County.

Subscriptions to "THE IRISH TIMES," For either Morning or Evening Edition:—

STAMPED.		UNSTAMPED.	
Yearly	£2 12 0	Yearly	£1 6
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Quarterly	0 13 0	Quarterly	0 6

Post Office Orders and Cheques to be made payable to LAWRENCE E. KNOX, 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBL

Printed and Published at the Office of THE IRISH TIMES, No. 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, Parish of St. Thomas, and City of Dublin, for the Proprietor, by Robert Grey Souter, Monday, March 12th, 1860.